The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 56. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Colorado to-day.

—Blaine bounces Bro. Adams.

—Thiers is back in Paris with his health renewed.

—Jack Frost has begun to make pictures again.

—There were heavy frosts throughout the South yesterday morning.

—The Ministerial Association yesterday straddled the fence on the "Liturgy" question.

—"I'm a man of very quiet tastes," said he as he went quietly behind the door and tasted something.

—Among the milliners it is said that the fall lookout is more encouraging than it has been for years.

—The Democratic appeal for a "solid" South is not entirely new. It was answered in 1861 by a "leaded" north.

—"Sickness had impaired his health," said a Wisconsin editor, which led a rival to remark: "Yes, it often has that effect."

—Forty-two departments of France report the grain harvest this year as excellent, thirty-nine as middling, and five as poor.

—Mosquitoes still prevail, but it is noticed that they hum only revival airs and never buzz back when they are struck at, now.

—When Charles Francis reads the papers this morning he will weep tears of unavailing regret that he ever stirred up Bro. Blaine.

—As the anthracite monopolists of the east are now fighting among themselves, there is a prospect that honest men will get their dues.

—Never was known such a year for apples in New England. All the cider apples you want for ten cents a bushel, and no market at that.

—The Sophomore class at Williams College were suspended yesterday for "rushing" Freshmen. The boys will not "rush it" so lively hereafter perhaps.

—Many a young lady suffering from blighted affection and a resolution to die at once, has been jerked from the brink of the grave by reading the announcement of a fall opening.

—A reduction of the public debt, during September of nearly three million, shows that we can see Tilden and go one better We are living within our income and paying our debts besides.

—The French Minister of Finance lately caused to be opened two boxes which were supposed to contain documents of no value. They were full of jewels, which had been packed away since the Commune.

—Queen Isabella has agreed not to mix any more in Spanish politics, but she has none the less actively engaged in arranging a match for her son, than which no political negotiation can be more delicate.

—The School Board of Davenport, Iowa, has adopted a rule prohibiting formal religious exercises in the public schools. This is the first successful attempt in Iowa to take the Bible from the public schools.

—The story that Clara Louise Kellogg will take a husband this fall is revived. And this solemnly reminds us of what changes in the female voice the hallowed institution of matrimony is capable of producing.

—It is proposed in Germany to give Mr. Darwin, on his sixty-ninth birthday, which falls on February 12, 1877, an album containing the photographs of all his admirers and disciples who wish to have themselves thus enrolled.

—The mother-in-law problem has been reduced to its lowest terms in Maine. One man had four daughters and one son; his neighbor four sons and one daughter; these were enamored of those; net result—five weddings, aggregating only two mothers-in-law.

—It seems to have been settled that there should be a concerted cry through the Democratic press that there is not, and must not be, any such thing as better times before the election. Nothing could be more hurtful to the Democratic party prospects than the prosperity of the people.

—Courbet, who caused the Napoleon column in the Place Vendome, Paris, to be destroyed, and whose property was confiscated as a punishment for the insult, insists that he merely proposed that the monument should be removed to the Invalides, and that, therefore, his sentence should be revoked.

—Professor Parkhurst is incredulous concerning the new planet. There may be a stray Vulcan somewhere in the celestial spheres, and then again there may be nothing of the kind. At any rate, Professor Parkhurst, who is undeniably a good authority, does not see this way clearly to the supposed new world.

—The new Sultan is thus described by a correspondent of the London *Times*: "A long, narrow head, a stern, resolute expression, indicative of energy, of intelligence, an earnest look of purpose and disposition. It seemed to me the countenance of a ruler capable of much good or much evil, but knowing his own mind and determined to have his own will. Then there was an air befitting a high-bred man conscious of himself and bent on exacting his due."

—After the statue of Lafayette was unveiled in Union Square it was surrounded evening after evening, and on Sundays for a long time in a curious way. The day after the Seward statue was unveiled, at 6 P. M., *only* half a dozen persons stood. It. This is a curious commentary upon the popular estimate of military and civic greatness. It expresses, too, the ardent admiration of Americans for Lafayette, whose devotion of the revolutionary cause was so great and inspiring.

—The piety of the average Democrat editor is getting to be somewhat tremendous. See how touchingly and gracefully the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* reaches for a Scriptural simile: "The people of Judea, bending under the Roman yoke, had scarcely greater cause for rejoicing in the prospect of political deliverance in the days of the star of Bethlehem than have the people of this country in the signs of the times that promise to overthrow the Republican party." This entirely eclipses Andrew Johnson's comparison of himself to Moses.

—Cardinal Manning, who by many is regarded as the probable successor of Pope Pius IX., when recently preaching at Preston, England, strongly vindicated the Pope's temporal power, and held that he was virtually a prisoner in his own palace. "Yet they were told that the Pope was free, that the doors were open, and that he might go unmolested through the streets of Rome. Only let some foreign Prince come to England, and, taking possession of the Queen's palace, tell her she was free to walk about the streets of London, what would be her reply?" This illustration is not regarded as felicitous.

—The first snow reported in the Atlantic States this year fell on Thursday morning on the summits of the Catskill Mountains, in New York. During the previous evening there were occasional slight snow flurries in Ulster county, which were part of the same storm. The cold weather of Wednesday produced this, and the snow would probably have been more general had the temperature not moderated on Thursday. These are premonitory symptoms, but before winter comes in earnest we are to have the glorious Indian summer, which, for its genial mildness, dreamy atmosphere and brilliant autumn foliage, is usually the favorite season of the American year with tourists and visitors from other lands.

—The Northfield bank robbers are now confined in the jail at Faribault, Minn., and are the object of much curiosity from people living near the place, nearly 5,000 persons visiting the jail one day last week. All will recover from their wounds. They state that they lost nearly all their money in a gambling-house at Minneapolis, and thereupon determined to rob the bank they attacked. A company of riflemen has been formed to prevent a rescue or attempt to escape by the robbers. Newspapers of the State are lamenting that its laws permit murderers to plead guilty and thereby escape the death penalty, although suffering life imprisonment, and suggest that the judge hearing the case should refuse to accept the plea.

—To-day the State of Colorado will hold its first election since its admission into the Union, when State officers, members of the Legislature, county officers, and a member for Congress for the present House will be chosen. It was for a while supposed that a member for the next Congress should also be elected, but the State officers have decided that there is no warrant for it, and the member will not be chosen until the day of the Presidential election. The National importance of this election lies in the fact that for this once the Legislature will choose the three Presidential electors to which the State is entitled. The majorities of Congressional delegates since, and including, 1870 have been as follows: 1870, Republican majority, 1,392; 1872, Republican majority, 1,336; and in 1874, Democratic majority, 2,163. The total vote in 1874 was 16,503.

Cincinnati Musical Festival.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—The Musical Festival Association, under whose auspices the great festivals of 1873 and 1875 were conducted, has resolved to hold the next festival in May, 1878, at which time the great Music Hall given to the city by Reuben Springer and others will be dedicated. Among the works so far adopted are: "Liszt's Missa Solennis," sometimes known as the "Grand Mass," and "Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah." The societies taking part in the festival chorus will begin to practice during the present month.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Three Days Fighting Between Turks and Servians.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

TURKEY.

Thursday's Battle.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times'* correspondent at the Turkish headquarters says: Thursday's battle, both as regards losses and numbers engaged, was decidedly the greatest of the whole war. In the front, towards the Morava, the Servian attack was merely directed against the Turkish bridge. The main attack was against the Turkish left wing under Hofaiz and Ali Pashas, in order to cut off the Turkish retreat to Nisch. Sixteen Servian battalions also crossed the Moradja at Drachevoc, and advanced by way of Jesica against the Turkish right under Taisero Pasha. This double flanking movement completely failed, and the Servians by noon were driven back at all points with great loss. They subsequently renewed the attack against the Turkish left three times, but were on every occasion repulsed with great loss. The Turks having kept on the defensive, their loss was only three hundred and fifty, the wounded having been brought in. Among the dead on the Servian side are many Russian officers. The officers had to drive the Servian soldiers to the attack at the sword's point.

Friday's Battle.

A telegram to the *Times* from Belgrade says a dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Morava announces that on Friday the Turks from Schiljegowatz attacked the Servians on two sides. The fighting continued all day Friday. On Friday evening both sides maintained their positions. The fighting was resumed on Saturday. The Servians sustained considerable loss. The Russians displayed great bravery. Two Servian and thirty Russian officers were killed.

The same dispatch says a rumor has reached Belgrade that Turkey will accept the peace conditions, provided Servia be made to do so likewise.

Four hundred Russians arrived at Belgrade on Saturday.

Fighting on Saturday

BELGRADE, October 2.—An official dispatch says twenty thousand Turks, with forty cannon, attacked the Servian army on Saturday near Gredetin. They were completely repulsed, with a heavy loss, after twelve hours' fighting.

Threats by the Porte.

LONDON, October 2.—The Porte has threatened to hold Roumania responsible for permitting the passage through her territory of Russian volunteers. The Roumanian Premier intends shortly to proceed to the Russian Court. The Porte has informed its representatives abroad that the Turks, because of incessant attacks of Servians, will resume the offensive.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, commenting upon the Czar's letter, says: All one ought to see in it is a kind of moral pressure which Russia is trying to exert. The universal wish and necessity for peace are so evident that Russia rightly thinks that the powers, to avoid the consequences of occupation, will impose conditions on Turkey that they would not have imposed a fortnight ago.

Slavonians Enter Bosnia.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Serajevo states that 1,500 armed Austrian Slavonians entered Bosnia on Saturday. They are attacking Moslems and inciting the inhabitants to insurrection. The Turks are marching against them from Banjalanka.

RUSSIA.

Ready for War.

LONDON, October 2.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that considerable portions of the Russian army have received orders to be ready for immediate concentration. The cavalry and field artillery are now on a war footing, and the infantry are ready to march.

The Czar's Letter.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent gives substantially the same account of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria as that given by its Paris correspondent and published this morning. He also says the Czar proposes that Servia shall retain her present independence under Russian Generals. Notwithstanding the steps taken by her, there is a pretty general conviction that Russia does not wish to go to war. The Austrian answer will probably refer the question of military occupation to a joint decision of the guaranteeing powers. The party which presented the Czar's letter to the Russian diplomatists left no doubt as to the kind of independence they wished accorded to the demi-Christian provinces. These provinces are to be like Servia and Roumania, all but independent, under a Christian Government, supported by Christian soldiers, having no connection with the Porte except financially.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An American Spiritualist in a Police Court.

LONDON, October 2.—The American spiritual medium, Dr. Slade, appeared at Bow street police court to-day in answer to two summonses taken out by Prof. Edwin Ray Lankester, F. R. S., &c. The first summons is under the vagrant act, and the second charges him with conspiring with one Simmons (his assistant) to defraud. The charge of conspiracy was first proceeded with. Prof. Lankester deposed that he had seen Slade himself write messages, which he professed were spiritual manifestations. The case excites great interest, and the court room was crowded. After the hearing the case was adjourned for one week, Slade and Simmons being admitted to bail.

A Sensational Story.

LONDON, October 3.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says the *Free Press* hears that Russia and the United States concluded a treaty last August by which the former cedes part of Okhatsk, in Siberia, and adjacent territory on the seashore, in exchange for iron clads and a sum of 16,000,000 roubles, and that a Russian crew has already left for America.

SPAIN.

The Cuban War Loan.

MADRID, October 2.—The contract for a Cuban loan of 15,000,000 piastres has been awarded to the Bank of Castille.

Ex-Queen Isabella Creating Trouble.

LONDON, October 2.—A special from Barcelona to the *Times* says: In the political world here everything is in a state of restless and feverish excitement. Disputes between ex-Queen Isabella and the Ministry relative to the former's pecuniary claims have brought contempt and ridicule on all concerned. Generals Martinez Campos and Primo Di Rivera are understood to be warm supporters of Isabella's claims.

GREECE.

Indignation Meeting.

ATHENS, October 2.—A meeting attended by 8,000 persons was held here, at which the intolerable position of the Greek provinces of Turkey was discussed. A proposal for the augmentation of the Greek army and navy was enthusiastically greeted.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-eight Interments at Savannah Yesterday.

SAVANNAH, October 2.—The yellow fever interments to-day were twenty-eight.

Aid for the Sufferers.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 2.—Eleven hundred dollars were raised here to-day for the yellow fever suffers at Savannah and Brunswick.

James Lick, the Dead Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—The funeral of James Lick is postponed till Wednesday. It is now ascertained that the deceased expressed a desire to be buried on the summit of Mount Hamilton, the site of the observatory provided for by his fund. John Lick is believed about to come here in response to telegrams. Members of the board of trustees express confidence that no effort will be made by him to break the trust deed.

Another Threshing Machine Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—By the bursting of the boiler of an engine used in driving the grain separator on the farm of Wm. Johnson, near Argos, Ind., on Saturday, two young men, James and Wesley Johnson, were instantly killed, and nine others injured, some of them seriously.

Five Texas Outlaws Killed.

GALVESTON, October 2.—The *News'* San Antonio special says a detachment of McNelly's company under Sergeant Armstrong, attacked a party of outlaws on Espanez Lake, near Eagle Pass, killing five. One was wounded. They captured fifty horses and a large number of cattle.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 2.—The steamship Ohio, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

FATHER POINT, October 2.—The steamships Manitoban, from Liverpool, and Severn, from London, have arrived.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Another Specimen of Republican Economy.

DECREASE DURING SEPTEMBER, $2,915,365.

Reduction Since June 30, $7,172,769.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending September 30:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,450
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450
Total coin bonds	$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	2,738,530
Legal tenders	368,561,472
Certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Fractional currency	29,858,415
Coin certificates	29,777,900
Total without interest	$ 462,717,788
Total debt	$2,176,776,418
Total interest	27,126,227
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 64,591,124
Currency	12,524,945
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,520,000
Total in Treasury	$ 111,636,069
Debt less cash in Treasury	$ 2,095,181,941
Decrease of debt during September	2,915,365
Decrease since June 30, 1876	7,172,769
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	32,080,218
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,950,393
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,129,824

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

JEROME PARK, October 2.—The fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, which was postponed from Saturday, opened to-day. The weather was clear and the track in very good condition. The first race was for a purse of four hundred dollars, three-quarters of a mile. The start was a beautiful one. Leamington Second led, and the others were bunched going round the turn. Rhoiamanthus shot ahead and won the race by a length and a half, Madge second and Cyclone third. Time 1:17¾.

The second race was for the Jerome stakes for three year olds, 2 miles. At the start Brother to Bassett led, Sunburst second, Fiddlestick third, and Redcoat fourth. Brother to Bassett led for several lengths, and kept the lead all the way round, but with varying distances, and won the race by a couple of lengths, Sunburst second, Redcoat third, Fiddlestick last. Time 3:47¼.

The third race, Nursery stakes, for three year olds, one mile, was won by Leonard, Cloverbrook second, Susquehanna third. Susquehanna was a hot favorite, selling at $1,000 to $400 for Leonard. Time 1:46¼.

The Manhattan handicap, one mile and a quarter, was won by Virginius, James A second, Gray Nun third. Time 2:17¾.

The Selling race, one mile and one-eighth, resulted in a dead heat between Arcturus and Pera, Willie Burke third. Time 2:04. The deciding heat was won by Pera in 2:04½.

BOSTON, October 2.—The race, 2:22 class, at Beacon Park, unfinished on Saturday, was completed to-day, May Bird winning the heat in 2:25 and the race, Bella second, Annie Collins third.

BOSTON, October 2.—Five thousand people at Mystic Park to-day witnessed the race between Smuggler and Judge Fullerton, for a purse of $1,500, $1,000 to the first and $500 to the second. Smuggler, 1, 1, 2, 1; Judge Fullerton, 2, 2, 1, 2. Time 2:20, 2:21¾, 2:25½ and 2:21¼.

In the race for $1,000, Comee, Bella, Annie Collins and May Bird started. The first, second and last won a heat. Time 2:22½, 2:22½ and 2:26. It was postponed till to-morrow. In the last heat Bella and Comee collided, and the driver was thrown out.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—The Federal race for six year olds, purse $2,500, $1,200 to the first, $650 to the second, $400 to the third, and $250 to the fourth, was first on the programme for the last day of the Breeders' Centennial trotting meeting. Summary—Blackwood, Jr., 1, 1, 1; Dame Trot, 2, 2, 2; Rosewood, 3, 3, 3. Time 2:27¼, 2:24¾ and 2:24¼.

In the National Cup race Blackwood, Jr., also came off the victor, his time being 2:23. His competitor was the black stalion, Gov. Sprague, whose first mile was made in 2:25¾ and the second in 2:23¾.

Goldsmith Maid's time trials against time closed the meeting. The track was not in remarkably good condition, and the Maid was consequently less fortunate than formerly. Her time was 2:23¾, 2:17¾ and 2:17.

THE FAST MAILS QUESTION.

Meeting of the Postal Railway Commission in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The first session in this city of the Postal Railway Commission commenced at the Galt House this morning. Albert Fink, of Louisville, one of the most competent railroad statisticians of the country, was examined at great length upon two points. The Commissioners say his testimony was of great practical importance. The Board has for some time been endeavoring to ascertain an equitable basis for compensation to railway companies for postal transportation, but found much difficulty in obtaining from officials a statement of the methods by which they themselves arrived at what they regarded adequate compensation for the service. Mr. Fink announced unreservedly that in his judgment a rate of payment of fifty per cent. above the cost of operating the roads would be equitable to the compensation received by the managers of such roads for other kinds of transportation. On the question of speed, the commissioners say his views were equally explicit and clearly expressed. He declared in favor of the practicability of ascertaining the cost of increased speed of postal transportation, and in order to ascertain the rate of payment for such increased speed announced the novel but reasonable theory that it would involve no material increase in the cost of fuel to move a railroad train fifty miles in one hour than it would fifty miles in two hours. But as the amount of steam required to move a train at greater speed would be twice as much in the same time, and the steam generating power of a locomotive being limited, the weight it could haul at double the speed would be only one-half.

Dr. E. D. Standeford, President, and D. W. C. Rowland, Superintendent of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, made interesting statements relative to the postal railway service. The session will continue to-morrow evening, when the commissioners go to Nashville and Atlanta.

The American Mining Board at New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—Much interest was manifested among brokers and operators in mining stocks to hear the quotations of sales in the American Mining Board. It had been expected the quotations would be received before the morning call here, and considerable desire was evinced to obtain them before the opening of business. A stiffening in the prices of Bonanza stocks was considered due to the belief that they would form the centre of attraction at the New York board, though after the Eastern quotations had been bulletined prices fell off. In the afternoon the street was full of rumors regarding the progress of business in the new board. Many canards and bogus dispatches were afloat, extras containing quotations and telegrams relative to the new enterprise meeting ready sale on the street this evening.

The Anthracite Coal Region.

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 2.—The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company has resumed work at all their collieries with a full force at full time. Large sales of coal to iron manufacturers on the Lehigh have been made, who have been putting their furnaces into blast. The daily shipments over the Central Railroad of New Jersey amount to 15,000 tons. The company have 15,000 employes at work. A recent payment to them, together with resumption, has brightened prospects throughout this region.

Hon. James G. Blaine on River Improvements.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine was introduced on 'Change to-day by Hon. Benj. Eggleston, President of that body, and made a brief address. His remarks were devoid of politics, but he urged upon the members the importance of improvement of navigation in the western rivers, and the necessity of persistence at Washington to accomplish their end. His remarks received careful attention and were warmly applauded.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Speech by Hon. James G. Blaine at Cincinnati.

An Important Chapter in Charles Francis Adams' Political Life.

How He Proposed to Make Slavery Perpetual.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—In a speech this evening at a political gathering, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine referred as follows to Hon. Charles Francis Adams:

I observe that some political letters of Charles Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, are being disseminated through the Associated Press and circulated as campaign tracts by his brother Democrats of the West. In these letters Mr. Adams goes out of his way quite gratuitously to speak of myself in a tone that is personally offensive. I have neither the time nor the desire to exchange personalities with any one in this campaign; but there is a very important chapter in

The Political Life of Mr. Adams

which at this time should be recalled. I commend the facts which I am about to set forth to those voters who may be led by the sound of Mr. Adams' name to give heed to his counsel. I shall speak from the record and by the record. After the Republican victory of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Adams, then a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, sought with all his influence to deprive the country of everything that could be gained in the struggle. If anything had been settled by that election it was that slavery should be put in the course of extinction by prohibiting its introduction into free territory, and yet as soon as the Southern Democrats in Congress began their threats of disunion Mr. Adams' knees smote with fright and his tongue became palsied for any utterance except in support of slavery. His whole course during the closing months of the thirty-sixth Congress, intervening between Mr. Lincoln's election and his inauguration, was one of treason to the cause and desertion from the cause of the Union. He offered every humiliating concession to the South, agreed to abandon the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and as

The Climax of Degrading and Dishonoring Conditions

he offered to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to render the abolition of slavery impossible so long as any single slave State should object. The amendment so warmly urged by Mr. Adams declared in effect that no amendment to the Constitution in any way interfering with slavery in the States should ever be even so much as proposed except by one of the slave States, and would not be adopted except with the consent of every slave State. When, in 1858, Kansas applied for admission into the Union with a Constitution which forever prohibited the Legislature from touching slavery except with the consent of the slaveholders, John Quincy Adams declared such a provision to be infamous beyond the power of expression, and Charles Francis Adams, in 1861, offered and urged, and entreated and pleaded, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which applied to the whole country a far more infamous principle than was contained in the Arkansas Constitution of 1836. Every franchise you enjoy under the Constitution of the United States, your right to vote, your freedom of religious opinion, your trial by jury, your right even to represent, would be forever open to change by the ordinary process of amending the Constitution. But Mr. Adams proposed to give slavery a more sacred guarantee than had ever been given in History, and to enshrine it as something of superior right, placing it beyond the power of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the United States to abolish it unless a slave State should propose it and every other slave State vote for it. There is

No Parallel to This in History.

No ukase of Russian despotism in the darkest days of Roman tyranny ever so bound its own hands and placed beyond its own power mercy and righteousness in the future. Mr. Adams proposed to bind the hands of the United States and deprive our own Government for all time of the power to emancipate a single slave so long as one slave State should object, and Mr. Adams has never forgiven Abraham Lincoln for defeating this atrocious measure. Fortunately, by Mr. Lincoln's silent influence, exerted from his Illinois home through Mr. Seward, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. and other representative friends in Congress, the odious proposition was strangled without even coming to a decisive vote, but out until Mr. Adams had made an elaborate plea for it, and years after Mr. Lincoln had gone to a martyr's grave, a grave bedewed with the tears of millions, including those emancipated negroes whom Mr. Adams had sought to keep in eternal bondage, Adams took occasion in an eulogy of Mr. Seward to depreciate and belittle and dishonor the grandest man that has sat in the Presidential chair since George Washington. Mr. Adams, in this petty and paltry course, was

Seeking an Ignoble Revenge Over the Dead Patriot,

who when living could never refer to the constitutional amendment which Mr. Adams himself originated without a chill of terror. Mr. Lincoln indeed often declared that no crisis of the war was so terrible and no possible issue of it so destructive as the proposition of Mr. Adams to found a continuance of the Union on the remorseless and hopeless and endless servitude of an entire race of men. Mr. Lincoln did not believe that God would permit the perpetuity of a nation founded upon such an atrocious wrong and crime. In view of Mr. Adams' course towards Mr. Lincoln in his grave, the friends of Governor Hayes will estimate his criticisms of that honored leader and true man at precisely its just value. But for the honor of New England I desire to say that of all her representatives Mr. Adams stood alone. I thank God that in supporting this infamous proposition every one of the Massachusetts representatives was opposed to it, including Hon. Alexander H. Rice, the present Republican Governor of that State and candidate for re-election against Mr. Adams. Indeed from all New England, as I have already said, in that hour of supreme trial, no other Republican proved false to her principles and her teachings save only he whose inheritance should have made him the foremost defender of the right. And after Mr. Adams had made this

Fearful Offer of the Eternal Permanence of Slavery

to the ranting Democratic disunionists of the South, he superadded to it in a formal speech the intimation that if it was not acceptable to the South he might himself favor some disunion, if it could be of a peaceable character. And now with this record Mr. Adams naturally and properly supports Tilden, and the lengths he would go to conciliate the rebel Democratic element may be inferred from the extent to which he was willing to go in 1861, when the Democratic party, on the heels of a national Republican victory, to concede more to the slave interest than its extremist fire-eating advocate had ever demanded in Congress. Imagine, if you can, tell me, if you will, one possible condition the South would impose on the legislation of Congress that Mr. Adams would not gladly support—one possible exaction the rebel Democrats could make that Mr. Adams would not gladly concede? Would he hesitate at anything a solid South would demand? Would he interpose his influence against the payment of any amount of rebel claims? Would he, I ask in all sincerity, even enter a protest against taking the right of suffrage from the colored men, whose loyalty and endless enslavement he so lately advocated. When Massachusetts forgets the Republican teachings of John Quincy Adams she will elect his son Governor of the proud old commonwealth.

Adam's Intrigues.

I have said that I have no time and no desire for personalities. If I had I might readily indulge myself at Mr. Adams' expense. The personal and political gossip at Washington in 1861 was busy with Mr. Adams' name, and it was currently said that he obtained the mission to England in a manner and by means which he would now gladly consign to oblivion, and which his children would blush to have repeated. I have no disposition to indulge in that line of gossip, and therefore confine myself to Adams' record on public questions. Nor have I any wish to comment on his utter disregard of the difference of principles between the two great political parties, standing, as he has for years, ready to accept a nomination from either. Still less do I desire to rehearse the unmanned belief in certain quarters that Mr. Adams' candidacy of the Democratic party was the result of a regular bargain between himself and Mr. Tilden, in which Mr. Adams agreed to give the respectability of his name to the Democratic party, and Mr. Tilden agreed if elected to make Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. I have no taste for such gossip, and I only refer to its currency that Mr. Adams may be reminded that he lives in a political house containing a great deal of glass, and that he may not with impunity throw stones at his neighbors, nor loosely indulge in railing accusations against those who consciously maintain as high a standard of honor as he preaches himself, and higher perhaps than he has already practised.

ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.

Increased Republican Majorities.

NORWICH, CONN., October 2.—Norwich goes Republican at the town election by 571 majority, against 285 at the same time last year on about the same total vote; also for license 1,253 to 248 against. All six constitutional amendments were ratified by about 60 to 1. Canterbury shows a Republican gain of 40, and Plainfield 50. There are other trifling Republican gains, and a general ratification of amendments in Eastern Connecticut.

HARTFORD, October 3.—In the elections so far as heard from in this vicinity the gains from last year are in favor of the Republicans. In Hartford the Republicans elect the first Selectman and Assessor, and three constables. Most of the other officers are Democratic. In Waterbury, a strong Democratic town, the Republicans elect a majority of Aldermen and Councilmen, and the Democrats the other city officers. Other towns heard from are as follows: Democratic—East Hartford, Winchester, Middletown, Windham, New London and Derby. Republican—Avon, Canton, West Hartford, Simsbury, Enfield, Rocky Hill, Manchester, Vernon, Norwich, Plymouth, Essex, Madison, East Haven; divided—East Windsor and New Britain.

The constitutional amendments have been carried, preventing an increase of members of the Legislature in new towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants; making the Common Pleas Judges' term four, City Judges' two, and prohibiting the P. W. & Ky. railroad bed between Holiday's Cove and Wheeling. They are very reticent as to the object. What can it mean?"

Samuel Luzelle, who took Mr. Nellis' buggy on Sunday, smashed it up, and got badly hurt himself, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief, and was sent up for trial. Mr. Nellis also sued him for $630, as is noted in the police court.

Fred. Gross, a patrolman in the Eighteenth ward, stepped into a hole at the corner of Forty-sixth and Calvin streets, early Sunday morning, and broke one of his legs. He obtained assistance by hallooing, and was carried to his home near by and received proper attention.

Since the fare to Philadelphia was raised to $14 for the round trip, passenger traffic has fallen off wonderfully. Yesterday the Pennsylvania Railroad reduced the fare to Philadelphia and return to $12, and to New York and back to $14—a reduction of five dollars in the latter instance.

The reports of the Superintendent of the Water Works, and of the Water Assessor were printed at the Sewickley *Valley News* office. On account of numerous errors the Committee refused to accept them, and they will have to be re-printed. The contract price was so low in the first place that the printers will make nothing out of the job.

The difference of opinion between the city and the Pittsburgh Gas Company, in reference to the latter's bill against the former having been fully elucidated in the morning papers, several times, the evening papers have finally arrived at an understanding of the matter, and last evening corrected the wonderful blunders they made on Saturday.

The Calcott club, of the South Side, gave a concert at Monongahela City on Saturday night and returned to the city Sunday morning. The club was accompanied by over one hundred excursionists. The boat experienced considerable difficulty at Lock No. 2, owing to orders not to lock through only regular passenger boats on Sunday. After a delay of about an hour the boat was allowed to pass through.

The Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Eliza Griffin, an old lady seventy-two years of age, who resided in Scott township. She had been weak minded for several months and some ten days since she wandered away from her home, and although diligent search was made she was not found until yesterday, when her body was discovered lying in a small stream near the Washington road, about two miles from the City Home. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

A fire occurred near Clover Hill, West Pike Run township, Washington county, Friday last, by which the large barn of Mr. Nathan Cleaver, ex-County Commissioner, was totally destroyed. The *Leeming Reporter* says the contents of the barn, consisting of the recently gathered crops, harness, farm implements, &c., were consumed. The loss involved will probably reach three thousand or four thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The amount of insurance was not ascertained.

The Internal Revenue collections in the Twenty-second District during September amounted to $113,801.68. The total internal revenue business for the counties of Washington, Greene, Westmoreland, Fayette, and that part of Allegheny county south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, including Neville Island, will hereafter be transacted at the office of Collector Davis, in this city, he having taken possession of the books, papers and stamps of the Twenty-first District after business hours on the 30th ult. This announcement is important to distillers, brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, as stamps will be issued hereafter from the office in Pittsburgh.

Burder and Suicide by a Blind Man.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Julius Blank, a blind professor of music, shot his wife last night, inflicting a mortal wound. He also shot his child, Amelia, three and one-half years old. She died soon after. He then shot himself, killing himself instantly.

A $20,000 Robbery.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Burglars entered the store of Franklin Horton, 42 Alton street, on Saturday night or Sunday, broke open the safe, and secured $20,000 worth of jewelry.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.

A "Gazette" Reporter's Notes of Interest From the Sister City.

The School Controllers meet to-night.

It is said that Charley Pabor will be manager of the Allegheny base ball club next year.

The Survey Committee failed to get a quorum last evening, consequently no business was transacted.

The number of arrests at the Mayor's office last month was 262, from which the receipts were $309.80.

Mr. Gill was thrown from his buggy on Robinson street yesterday afternoon and badly bruised by the axle breaking.

Wm. Thomas, who was arrested for stabbing a negro in the neck on Saturday night, was fined $10 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday, which he paid.

A large dog last evening bit a little girl who resides at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets and lacerated her face badly. Officer Merriman killed the animal.

Geeee Dimp, Henry Bell and Ishmael Kahn were arrested yesterday and held for a hearing by Alderman Edgar for cruelty to animals in shooting a dog and allowing it to escape without killing it outright.

Alexander Logan, a workman at Reed's boat yard, at the foot of Mulberry street, accidentally inflicted a severe and painful wound yesterday on one of his feet with an adze. He was removed to his home and Dr. Johnson summoned.

The hearing in the case of Martin H. Robinson, the Rebecca street car driver who was charged before Alderman Smith with cruelty to animals in driving and running over and killing little Fred Wachter, was to have been concluded last evening. At the time fixed the parties were all present when the defendant waived a further hearing and entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial at Court.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 15 deaths for the week ending Saturday, September 30, from the following causes: Accident, 1, asthma, 1; apoplexy, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; diphtheritis, 1; diarrhœa, 1; enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 1; smallpox, 2; ulceration of the throat, 1. Total, 15. Males, 8; females, 7.

On Sunday evening about eight o'clock some person entered the residence of Mrs. George Windsor, on West End avenue, and, the family being absent, stole such valuables as he could get hold of. The family soon after returned and discovered the robbery. A solid silver cup, a watch and clock, a set of silver knives and forks, some clothing and other articles had been taken. There is no clue to the thief. An entrance was gained through a rear window.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding. The monthly pay-rolls amounting to $3,795.48 were approved, but Chairman Heagy declined to sign Chief Ross' pay-roll. The necessary number of signatures will be received to-day to allow the Chief to get his money. The appointment of Frank Campbell and Robert Hays as patrolmen was approved. The beat along East street, one side of which is in Reserve township, was ordered to be abandoned, and the officer heretofore on that beat assigned to another one.

Last evening John Hasson arrived in Allegheny City with his wife and four small children on his way to Rockford, Ill., from Bangor, Me., until about six weeks ago when he lost his house, shop and all his goods by a fire. He then packed up what few effects he had left and started on his travels. Between Bangor and Philadelphia he said that they traveled about four hundred miles of the distance on foot, and also footed it from Philadelphia to Altoona. As he had no money he was allowed to remain in the lock-up over night, and was furnished with supper for himself and family.

Mayor Phillips held a hearing yesterday morning in the case of Ellen Leckey, of Sharpsburg, recently an employe in the dress-making department of Wm. Semple's store, who is charged with larceny on oath of Harriet W. Semple. Mr. Semple and his son testified that divers articles had been missed from the store at different times, and in order to detect the guilty one, the son had placed two fancy buckles in a particular place and concealed himself, when he saw the accused take them. Detective Miller testified that he had searched the defendant's house and found the buckles, together with the remnants of dress goods, which Mr. Semple, Jr., had identified as belonging to them. The defendant did not deny taking the buckles, but the remnants she stated had been given her. The Mayor fixed the bail at $1,000, but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Semple he reduced it to $100, so as to place it within the young woman's reach.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 30, 1876.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on demand. k2 H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, September 30, 1876.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Opened a New Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS!

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND WORTHY OF INSPECTION BEFORE MAKING THEIR P

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51f

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

ON THE "Boys in Blue," to assemble at Indianapolis, the delegation of one hundred from Baltimore is said to be made up of eighty Confederate soldiers, and twenty bounty jumpers. A beautiful lot, they.

THE Philadelphia papers allege that gangs of professional Democratic repeaters have been sent West, into Indiana, particularly, and suggest that they be closely watched. It is more than suspected that the gentry who play the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis on the fifth of October will be allowed to tarry in that genial clime till after the election is over. It might be well to watch them also.

KING GEORGE, of Greece, who is just now raising a row because he wants Crete attached to his Kingdom, has held royal honors for about thirteen years, and by marriage is related to the Czar, his wife being a neice to that potentate. GEORGE demands the annexation of Crete,—or the fearful alternative of his abdication is presented. It is a tempest in a teapot; but even trifles light as air effect the equilibrium of things in Europe, and who knows what may result from GEORGE'S obstinacy.

THE week that remains of the canvass in Indiana and Ohio will prove extremely exciting. Both parties have their strongest orators in those States, and the people are supplied with the most logical arguments; and swayed by impassioned appeals. The news that comes to us, leads us to think that Indiana, as well as Ohio, will be carried by the Republicans, but not by a large majority. The struggle is the most memorable for many years, and will long be remembered for its fierceness and power.

THERE have been sly allusions, of late, to the idea that the *Post* does not disdain to charge the TILDEN Literary Bureau thirty cents a line when it publishes the editorial matter furnished it. Be that as it may, the Bureau is evidently in flourishing condition, and extracts are sent out to the country press in great profusion. When fully quoted they constitute rather ridiculous reading, and so are packed away for the benefit of the country readers. The *Post* is right; if it uses the matter, let it charge thirty cents a line.

WE notice that all estimated the Saturday night procession of the Democracy, young and old, far above its deserts. When the *Post* makes an elaborate argument to prove that they were not all boys, and fortifies its declarations with the assertion that they all paid for their outfits, it is pretty thin. The proportion of boys to voters was undeniably excessive, and the whole affair was more a piece of pageantry than an exhibition of political strength. In this light it answered the same purpose as an exhibition of Chinese lanterns. Still the fact that the Democracy are gathering up all the exciting influences, and skillfully using them, should warn our people of the importance of vigorous effort.

THE New York School Commissioners have issued an order that the female teachers in their schools shall vacate their situations when they enter into matrimonial relations. This has brought on considerable discussion in the press, as to whether the order has not a tendency to develop immorality. It is believed to stamp matrimony with disfavor, if not absolutely to classify it as a crime that is to be reprobated. The belief is that it will either lead to illicit relations, or else cause secret, and unavowed marriages. For such reasons, the press object to the rule. We believe there is no formal rule on the subject in this city, some of our best female teachers being married ladies.

THE *Leader* criticises the idea that the Centennial excursions for school children are cheap. We have nothing to say as to this, but in one direction we wish to offer a cautionary word. It is that children shall not be sent under the mere guardianship, or supervision of older scholars, or even teachers. If this is done, we will regard it as a happy deliverance, if no accident occurs to mar the pleasure of the visit. Parents should, if possible, go with their children, and watch over and care for them. No teacher, or other person can keep watch upon a dozen eager, earnest children, in the throngs which are now attending the Centennial. We offer this suggestion in the interest of safety. We do not say, do not go, but that parents should go with, and not send their children. So far as expense is concerned, any persons will be foolish who limit their supply of funds to the exact amount mentioned. Better take double. We say these things, not to discourage the enterprise, for we regard the Centennial as the grandest Exposition likely to be witnessed in this country for very many years, but as precautionary merely.

THE work of convincing the colored people that Democrats are their best friends has again been commenced in Louisiana, shot-guns and revolvers being the interpreters employed. It has been peaceful there for a while, since the order was issued for the use of the army to protect the blacks, but that quietness has yielded to renewed energy. In De Soto Parish meetings have been broken up, the speakers threatened with death, and armed bands are scouring the country at night, spreading terror as they ride, and a large number of the colored Republicans have united in a letter to the President, stating the facts, and asking protection. At Bayou Sara a colored minister, known to be a Republican, was attacked by a band of masked men, and fled for his life amidst a volley of bullets. His assailants had better look next time. They rode direct to the house of another colored Republican, whom they "Reformed" very thoroughly by first beating him to a state of insensibility, and then finishing him off with their guns. These are Democratic arguments, in Louisiana, but it is barely possible that they may react in their influence at the North.

THE press of the country has fully expressed its dissatisfaction with Mr. TILDEN'S explanation of his income tax return. That part which refers to his option to make returns, or pay the assessment, is fully offset by the law itself, but a cotemporary classifies the points very pithily as follows: First, the law, instead of saying that it shall be the *option* of all persons to make and render a list or return, says it shall be the *duty*, &c. Mr. TILDEN is a lawyer. Secondly, if Mr. TILDEN interprets the law to give him an option of making a return, the same interpretation will give him the option to make a fraudulent return. Mr. TILDEN is a lawyer. Third, the law prescribes a penalty for the failure of a citizen to discharge this duty. Penalty, as defined by our legal authorities, is a punishment. If the law itself gave an option of return, a penalty clause would be nugatory. Mr. TILDEN is a lawyer. Fourth. If the law offered this option, it would be bound by it equally with the citizen who accepted it. But Judge KNOWLES, of the United States Circuit Court, at Providence, R. I., has decided (in the case of the United States vs. ROWLAND G. HAZZARD) that the payment of an assessed income tax is not a bar to the collection of what may be still due the Government, even though a penalty of 50 per cent. has been paid. As there is no way to test his faith but by making an honest return, let Mr. TILDEN prove himself a reformer, by correcting his tax exhibit.

BISHOP POTTER, of New York, has created a little flutter among the Churches of his denomination by the strong ground he has taken against luxurious churches. He holds in brief, that the mania for costly churches has really been a very marked hindrance to the spread of the Gospel. So much has been spent on them, and the members have been so taxed to keep up appearances, that their finances have been exhausted and their energies crippled. His remedy for this great evil is, plainer churches and more of them. He argues that it would be "far better to have a larger number of modest, comfortable places of worship, where the ministrations should be of the best character, and all furnished without any specified tax upon the members of the congregation," rather than any array of costly Churches supported by the rich. It is perhaps a trite argument, but is nevertheless cogent, and its force is felt just now in many of our fashionable Churches. The times have driven people to economy in the Church, as well as elsewhere, and many a fashionable establishment is burdened with debt and with expenses, which tax the shrewdness of the keenest of their financiers. When there is less ostentation the churches will really be more effective. We do not decry neat, comfortable, and even moderately ornate churches, provided these extra attractions be not added to such a degree that the poor are kept from the sanctuary because it is too fine for them, and the rich are overburdened to pay the drafts made upon their purses to keep up the style.

THE SERVIAN KALEIDOSCOPE.

The resumption of hostilities between the Servians and Turks shows the fighting spirit of the former, and their determination to win success if it be at all possible. The repulse they are reported to have met with, in their first assault on the Turkish lines, is not at all serious, meaning, we judge, that it failed to break the Turkish lines. It is thought it was but a reconnoissance in force, and not an attack in force, and hence was intended only to feel the strength of the enemy preparatory to a strong and determined attack. If this shall prove the case, there will be some severe fighting, ere long. But the most interesting feature of the situation is that in which Russia appears. Cossacks, and other soldiers, have arrived at Belgrade to the number of more than a thousand in three days, and the inflow of veterans from the Russian army still continues. The Russian Government has studiously avoided a formal commitment to the Servian cause, but it is felt that it is the real power that is pushing forward the Servian war. Little by little it is throwing off its attitude of neutrality, and taking part in the war. The vast numbers of regular soldiers from its armies that are so steadily flowing into the Servian army, do not come because they are naturally free to go where they please,—such things do not happen, in Russia. The Government fully controls all its soldiery, and they are absent simply because are allowed to be absent. More than this, the Russians have their army ready for concentrating, and while not desirous of war, are evidently prepared for it. Thus there many circumstances of a military nature which point to the Russian readiness to extend the war into Turkey.

The hindering influence is the impossibility of so harmonizing the great powers in their policy as to have only the task of fighting Turkey. Austria, the most dangerous enemy, owing to her nearness to Russia, has been offered a divide,—she to occupy Bulgaria, and Russia, Servia. She will not consent to this unless the territorial integrity of Russia is maintained. Thus they do not agree. Altogether, it is evident that Russia is at the bottom of the war, and is controlling Servia in her own interest. She is also playing a skillful game of diplomacy with the other powers, and seeking really to conciliate their favor to her ambitious schemes. Could she be assured that she would not be interfered with, there would be no doubt as to the result. The effort would be promptly made to carry her standards into Constantinople. This is the pivot of the entire entanglement. Russia is careful not to involve herself with the other great powers, yet is skillfully at work to manipulate them, so that she may, without defeat, seize upon Constantinople. Turkey, thus far, has been practically aiding her. The atrocities in Bulgaria and elsewhere so fevered the feelings of the people that even in England, where the Government is favorable to the Turks, the demand has been unceasing that Parliament be called together to rectify the policy of the Government. The Porte has, it is said, refused to accept the terms of peace offered, a fact which will serve to turn the tide very greatly against her. Servia lost a measure of sympathy by her refusal to accept the terms offered, but Turkey more. The entire affair has drifted very much as Russia wished it to, and the outlook now is that she will reap a substantial benefit from the war.

DEMOCRATIC BLUES.

True to their imitative instincts, the Democracy have arranged for a soldiers' meeting at Indianapolis, to offset that of the real Boys in Blue of a few days ago. They are gathering their crowd with great activity and care. Our own gallant soldier, ex-Governor CURTIN will be there, to tell of his war privations, and his after misfortunes in the Republican party. He aimed higher than he could reach, became embittered, and was led by Colonel MCCLURE into the Democratic fold. Then MCCLELLAN will be there,—a cosmopolitan gentleman and organizing General. His brilliant campaign of Yorktown and the Chickahominy, his splendid tactics to permit Lee to escape after the battle of Antietam, and his after gilded illeness, are all to be told. The oddity of the entire arrangement is in the promiscuous character of the crowd to be gathered. If the reports from other cities are to be trusted, the worst element, from the alleys and purlieus is being gathered up for the occasion. Numbers is what is wanted; and it does not matter who they are, thieves, bounty jumpers, old line politicians, all are to be gathered to glorify the man whose committee, at Chicago, in the closing days of the war declared it a failure. Governor CURTIN, after his really patriotic efforts during the war, must feel delighted to mingle in such company now.

There were Democratic soldiers who fought in the war of rebellion, and far be it from us to deny their faithfulness and valor. But the Democratic party, as such, steadily opposed the war, and now affiliates with the worst rebel element, apologizes for their misdeeds, permits their violence and murders, and proposes to join with them in plundering the Treasury of the nation for their benefit. In the time of war, it was always a problem to us how any self-respecting Democratic soldier could ever vote with his party again. Thousands did withdraw from the organization forever. Others remained, and did so, let us hope, from motives in every way commendable. But the number is not large, and would not constitute a very impressive gathering. Hence the slums and alleys, barrooms and brothels are to be emptied to furnish a gathering that will be heralded as Democratic soldiers. Even CURTIN was not a Democratic war Governor, but a Republican, and has turned Democrat because of disappointed ambition. There are others of the same stripe, men who aspired to great things, and fell below their ideal; and because they were not appreciated more highly they went over to the Democracy, where they have been hewers of wood and drawers of water ever since. These constitute the most respectable element in this proposed gathering, but not all of it. As we have said, the mass of it is being made up of the scum of the Democratic party. This is the exhibition to which the country is to be treated. We do not doubt it would be a grand idea for experienced detectives to be present at the Indianapolis gathering to ascertain and describe just what element is there. We notice that the press in different large cities state that Democratic committees are gathering their quotas from the purlieus of vice, and are preparing them to act the part of veterans at the Indianapolis gathering.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MUSIC is an important element in a political party. When the band begins to toot everybody thinks it's a begins-to-toot-ion.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EVEN those who cling to the faith that the angels are always hovering over us, do not believe that they hover much over a Democratic mass meeting.

COL. CUTHBERT, of the New York *Herald*, has watched the steady, slow decrease of the Democratic vote in this country more carefully than any politician living. He has attended 151 hangings.—*Hawkeye.*

THERE are enthusiasts who talk of New York's giving 75,000 majority for Tilden. It is the existence of this class of people that prevents a belief in the tradition that the moon is made of green cheese from being utterly stamped out.

IN reference to the Southern claims, Mr. Bemis, of New York, well says of the rebels, that "they want us to pay for the use of the battlefields on which we licked them, and their impudence goes so far as to demand rent for battlefields on which they licked us."

MR. J. W. DE FORREST, the novelist, who is one of our most sagacious observers of public affairs, writes to the *Nation* a very able letter expressing, as a result of his Southern experience, his conviction that the return of the South to power is an actual and impending danger.

SAMUEL TILDEN, in a moment of confidence, told a reporter recently that he had intended to make a Maine man his Secretary of State and put a Vermont man in his Interior Department, but now he'll be cow kicked over by a bullrush before he'll give either of those States anything. He's mad.

THE St. Louis Democrats are in trouble over the bad county ticket they have nominated. Their party papers are calling for its reformation. Indeed, the St. Louis *Times* puts the question in this sweeping manner: "Who of the Democratic county ticket will start the Fall fashion of handing in a letter of resignation?"

OHIO has never gone Democratic in a Presidential year since the Republican party was organized. The Republican majority in 1856 was 16,623. It dropped to 1,491 in 1857; went up to 20,344 in 1858; dropped to 13,236 in 1859; was increased to 20,780 in 1860; increased to 55,203 in 1861; dropped to 5,557 in 1862; bounded up to 101,099 in 1863 (when Vallandigham was Democratic candidate for Governor, and John Brough Republican candidate). The majority was 54,751 in October, 1864; was 59,586 in November of the same year; 29,936 in 1865; 42,696 in 1866; 2,983 in 1867; 17,388 in October, 1868; 41,428 in November, 1868. The Democrats were proud of Vallandigham's war record, as they are now proud of Tilden's. Ohio puts in a big Republican majority when her people are aroused. The signs of the times indicate she will not forget that this is a Presidential year.

"I WOULD to Heaven that there were no bloody shirts to shake, but the Republican party means to protect the people, and the South has yet given no evidence that its borders are safe from a political opponent, and that there will be no more bloody shirts. There will be no occasion for any military force when the Democracy see that they have no chance. They will quiet down, and there will be no bloody massacres at Hamburg or elsewhere. It is this delusive hope of power that does the mischief. They have excited this dangerous hope by the nomination of a secessionist for President, and so long as they entertain a hope of his election, so long will the sectional animosity exist. If the Democracy meant fair, why did they not nominate a War Democrat? Because they depend upon the united South; that is their boast. We went South with our armies and left a quarter of a million dead to dissuader a united South, and yet, in eleven short years, under the banner of Democracy, the united South expect to carry with the ballot what they lost by the bullet. The united South means terrible consequences to our social peace. We met the united South with arms; let us now meet the united South with the ballot. I have no bad feeling toward them, but the mischief must be crushed by crushing the Democracy.—*General Bristow's Indianapolis Speech.*

Locusts in the West.

PERRY, KAN., Sept. 28, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have paid some attention to the movements of these destructive pests the present season. In 1874 they seemed to travel east, or southeast, in solid column, leaving almost total desolation behind them. This year they have scattered more, and visited, in numerous detachments, almost every part of the immense domain lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

In Colorado they have lingered nearly all summer, and done extensive mischief. Early in the season a little column lighted down in Minnesota and did considerable damage in a comparatively small district, and then left for parts unknown. Nebraska was visited early in August, some places in great numbers; in other places only a few appeared. Afterwards Western Kansas was invaded by myriads; but they did not remain long in any one place. In some sections they killed the young wheat, which was just coming up; in others they did not remain long enough to kill it, but having devoured the blades flew off, and then new blades sprouted up and no injury was done. They devoured the corn blades partially or totally, according to their numbers; but the ears, being ripe, sustained no damage. Some farmers had to re-sow their wheat.

In this part of the State, so far, we have had none. I was at Topeka this week, where I saw considerable numbers, but nothing to be compared to the multitudes we had in 1874. I was told that in some parts of the western counties red ants, as numerous as the grasshoppers, destroy the eggs of the latter as fast as they are deposited. How far this salutary operation extends I am unable to say. The next generation, bred from these eggs, is all that Kansas has to fear. No appreciable harm has been done by those now here.

J. C.

Kissing Edwin Booth.

A San Francisco paper relates the following: Edwin Booth is proverbially opposed to having his private trumpet blown, but a little incident of his overland trip is too good to be lost. It seems that in the same parlor car with the tragedian and his family was a lady more remarkable for the loudness of her style than for her refinement. She repeatedly stated that she would give a hundred dollars to kiss Booth. At Omaha a poor emigrant attracted the attention of the travelers as they returned to the car after dinner. He had started for California, but had been robbed while asleep. Booth's eyes fell upon his gorgeous admirer, who was standing near. He went up abruptly to her and asked: "Did you say you would give a hundred dollars to kiss me?" She replied, "I did," and opened a purse defiantly. He passed his arm around her neck, and giving her a smacking kiss, held out his hand for the fee. This was given. Booth wheeled around, and forced it into the emigrant's hand.

"RUNNING OF THE SLIDES."

A Thrilling Experience in the Canada Lumber Regions.

You never "ran the slides," eh?—never went down hills of water in a crib of timber?—never enjoyed the pleasure of a shower-bath on a small scale with all your clothes on?—never anticipated that you might have a dangerous duck in the river by the crib smashing up? No? Well, then, you have missed a most enjoyable sensation. But come with us in thought, and we will endeavor to take you through. Here we are then, on the booms at the beginning of the Chaudiere Slides, in the vicinity of Rochester's saw-mill. A solid-looking crib is approaching, being carried by the current on the bosom of the water. It is manned by a couple of muscular men, who have a sweep-out apiece at the rear part of the raft, in order to guide it into the channel which is now being entered. They observe us and divine our mission, so with a cheery voice one of them cries, "Do you want to run the slides?" An affirmative answer being given, the crib is swung in a little closer, and the words, "Jump aboard, then," are heard. You do so. The crib is sliding along at the rate of five or six miles an hour, and the feeling is decidedly pleasant.

We are now rapidly approaching the first fall, which has a descent of about three feet, down which the water rushes lively, merging in a turbulent mass on the apron about twenty yards below. We are now passing under the iron bridges on Bridge street, in the vicinity of which large numbers of persons are gathered, watching the cribs as they pass down. The raftsmen have shipped their sweeps, and the entire party are standing upon the upper timbers, four of which form the second tier of the crib, their weight keeping the lower ones, which are kept together by traverses, down and in their places. The crib begins to move more rapidly, the verge of the falls is reached, and the next instant down we go like a shot, amid the creaking of the timbers and the splashing of the waters, into what appears a perfect caldron of threatening waves and foam. But instead of diving into it and being swamped, the angry waters are driven before the crib, which seems to rest for a moment upon the apron before gliding swiftly along to the next fall. Down we go over a couple more of the falls, experiencing the same feeling as at the first, only more so if anything, as a couple of saw-logs have aided materially in shaking us up, rendering it necessary to crouch and cling to the timber upon which we are standing in order to keep our footing.

Finally the last fall is reached, which is the most sensational of the lot. For forty or fifty yards at the end of the slide the water is dark and angry looking; having attained quite a velocity, it rushes along in jagged waves, and mingles with the Ottawa in a mass of foam. The crib is moving along rapidly. In front of you is the Grand River, covered with timber, steamers and barges; around you are immense piles of lumber. On the "homestretch" the crib slashes the water around lively, and finally it takes a plunge as it leaves the slides. Down it goes, and you hear nothing but the roar and rush of water, which seemingly surrounds you. For a moment there seems to be a struggle, when the crib slowly and majestically rises again to the surface of the water; then you know that it will not be necessary for you to take a bath with all your clothes on. On examination you find that the water was within an inch or two of where you were standing on the middle of the raft. This ends the pleasant sensation of "running of the slides."

How He Rounded the Lake.

He was a tramp, bound Chicagoward, and as he boarded the couplers at the rear of an incoming engine, just across the line in Indiana, one recent dark and chilly night, he had faith to believe that he had a "soft thing" of it for a cheap ride. But the conductor, with his eagle eye and railway lantern, soon espied the moneyless passenger on his uncushioned and comfortless seat. Did he order him off? No. He had a deeper plot. He let him remain, while on and on went the train, from station to station, until it reached a great tank, where the engine stopped to "water up."

"Now for him," grimmed the heartless conductor, as he flashed to the front.

"Now for him," he maliciously continued, as he grasped the water-trough from the fireman's hands and directed it over the back end of the engine.

"Now for him," he fiendishly grunted, as he heard a Noah's deluge pouring over the head and back of the luckless tramp.

All grew still and the conductor ordered his train on its way, convinced that he had drowned the tramp, or at least flooded him so far away that he could never get back again.

But when that conductor drove into the depot in the early morning, there was a surprise in store for him.

"Be you the conductor?" inquired a shivering voice at his elbow, as he stepped on the platform.

"Yes," said he, looking around and gazing upon a bedraggled and cinder-covered man.

"Then I want ter know why yer don't run around the end of the lake in comin' inter town?"

"I do," said the conductor.

"Yer do?" exclaimed the man.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Wal, I gosh!" muttered the stranger in a bewildered tone, "blest if I didn't think yer swum through the lake!"

Then the conductor knew that his tramp still lived and was waterproof.

Broderick's Bowie Knife.

At the Delta saloon in Virginia City may be seen the knife formerly owned by Senator D. C. Broderick. At his death the knife fell into the possession of Chas. Wilson, who is now employed in the branch Mint at Carson, and has been kept by him all these years, until recently he permitted it to be placed on exhibition at the place named. The blade has the usual curve of the bowie, is about eight inches long, and is very sharp on the point and edge. The temper is perfect, and it will cut through a half-dollar as nicely as through a piece of cheese.

This knife was gotten up in the days when men decorated their "armory" in an extravagant manner. It has a common soft-leather sheath, the original gold mounted scabbard having been lost. Where the steel enters the handle, it is held by a broad band of gold, perfectly plain. The handle is covered with rattlesnake skin, bound by two heavy gold wires, which run around the haft in serpentine manner. The blade is beautifully embossed, and upon its gleaming face it is announced that it was made by the "Ames Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass."

The hilt is mounted by a massive grizzly bear, chiseled from a nugget of native virgin California gold. The animal stands in the position of looking back, as if on the defensive, and his half exposed teeth give warning of how dangerous it would be to force him to take the offensive. The cut upon the title page of the late lamented Overland Monthly seems to have been taken from this model. The guards are of gold and very heavy, though shorter than usual. The knife is a curious historical relic, and is greatly prized by Mr. Wilson, who could not be prevailed upon to part with it permanently under any consideration.

Autumn Leaves.

To make the most perfect collection of either green or colored leaves, or leaves on the stemmed branches, it is not too early to begin to collect and select them, as all varieties should be gathered before the frost touches them, which soon dims the color, whatever they may be. It is the most perfect ripening of any leaf that develops the brightest color; the frost has nothing to do with that change, as I have cut branches of the different species of maple soon after the colors began to take place, placing them in a vessel of water in the cellar, the colors continued to change during the time. Beside, branches thus preserved can be kept for a long time beautiful and fresh for any later ornamental purpose.

To press them great care should be taken to spread them naturally, and perfectly free from the least moisture, between the sheets of any paper (brown wrapping paper is the most porous of all, and will soonest dry out any moisture); placing them in a dark, dry exposure, with a heavy weight upon them until wanted for use. No oil or varnish should be used to better perfect their natural colors or shapes; some gluten can be used on the under side of dried leaves thus preserved, and then arranged carefully on sheets of white paper, either for pictures or other ornamental purposes. Among some of the most attractive common varieties are oak, maple, sumac, and a great variety of ferns—far more beautiful than painted pictures of the same. I have seen many thousands of the most delicate-colored flowers, leaves, and plants from Europe, with those of our own country, in the highest state of perfection in colors, thus prepared, besides preparing many in the same way for others.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Tilden and the Baby.

Gov Tilden, the other day, volunteered to engineer a baby carriage for a lady friend who was going down town. Before they had gone one block he had collided that dainty vehicle with two wheelbarrows, rasped the legs of seven men with the hubs of the wheels, jammed the handles into his companion's ribs until she couldn't draw a long breath, and finally precipitated the terrified infant, pillows, ruffles, and all out of the carriage and down a cellar-way. And all the women in that part of Christendom stood around and shrieked and said, "And that man thinks he is fit for President!"—*Hawkeye.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. EAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
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JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
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This little volume has been a favorite among the inhabitants of the nursery for years, and this new edition attests that its popularity is in no wise diminished. It is simple without being peurile; the stories are put into language which the little folks can understand, and some of the greatest truths are thus in outline taught the child in its earliest years. In its line it has very few rivals and no superiors.

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These volumes are intended for the Sunday School library, and the juveniles will find pleasure in their perusal. They are little stories with a pertinent moral.

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Despite the heavy advance during the past month in those goods, our patrons will find the same good value, and even better than any heretofore offered at 75c to $3 50. Extra bargains in Black Silks at $1. Brown Silks, assorted shades, at $1.12½. Latest and newest fall shades in Colored Silks. Some extra bargains in Fancy Silks.
We have placed on our counters to-day some
SUPERIOR BARGAINS
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 3, 1876.

Quiet changes occur with special banks, but the general aspect of business remains unchanged. The past quarter has not been one of large profits to the banks, and diminished dividends are the probable result. The demand for accommodations continues moderate as far as the city customers of the banks are concerned, and the principal and most numerous transactions in financial circles are in country paper. There is, on the whole, more business done in discounts than was the case a week ago, and the gradual development of business is to be seen in the loan market. One evidence of the better condition of finances is the fact that the supply of cheap loanable capital is about exhausted. Banks with a large surplus that have been loaning at 4 and 5 per cent. have now no funds to loan at less than 6 per cent.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. at the banks to regular customers; to independent outside borrowers special rates are made, rising from 6 per cent. for thirty-day paper of the best kind. Business in paper on the streets is light. Rates are as above.

THE "FALL OPENINGS."

When one sees the fall display of women's wearing apparel, and the materials from which to make it, now going on in our dry goods stores, he forgets that the times are hard and that economy is the rule. The goods ranged on the counters are rich and various, and the shops are thronged with ladies, who, if they do not always buy, at least feast their eyes on as tempting a display of colors and fabrics as any season ever offered. Indeed, the display in many respects is unequalled in brilliancy. The improvements in textile manufactures are constant from year to year, new varieties of color appear, and the different shades grow more and more delicate. What with our own regular demand and that created by the Centennial visitors, the autumn ought to be a prosperous one for the enterprising retail dry goods people.—*New York Sun.*

MARRIED WOMEN'S INVESTMENTS.

Financial Editor of Public Ledger: Will you be so kind as to inform me through your valuable *Ledger* of a few investments which a married woman can buy and *sell* herself, without any signature or anything else required from her husband?

A. C. R.

Any coupon bond of the Government or any unregistered coupon bond of any company passes directly from the holder without scratch of pen. We say *unregistered* because some company coupon bonds are registered.

MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The manufacture of iron in the west is rapidly increasing in amount. In Chicago alone there are two of the ten Bessemer steel works in the United States, and these made 85,000 ton of the 291,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in this country last year.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Whig* says: "Our Richmond wholesale merchants have overcome every obstacle in their way and are now in a more healthy condition than the most sanguine could have anticipated." General cheerfulness accordingly prevails.

THE HEYWOOD FUND.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association has passed a resolution for an appropriation of $1,000 by the banks of Chicago to the fund for the family of Heywood, the bank cashier murdered at Northfield.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110	5-20's 1868-coupons	118
U. S. 4's 1881, coup	118	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	113	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	113	New 5 per cents	114¾
5-20's 1867	116¾	10-40's coupons	115¾
5's 1874	114¾		
N. Y. Central	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	9¾	Wabash Pacific	82
I. C.	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	4¾
C. C. & I. C.	3½	Harlem	132
St. L. Pref	58¾	American Express	59
Do. Pref	88¾	U. S. Express	63
Michigan Southern	83¾	Adams Express	93
Do. Central	84¾	Quicksilver	13
Northwestern com.	84¾	Quicksilver pf.	13
Do. Pref	89¾	Fort Wayne	99½
Rock Island	98¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	7¾
Cleve. & Pitts	87	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	13
Western Union Tel.	90¾	N. J. Central	78¾

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (8)..... 46¼ Cen. Trans (R) .. 46
Reading (8's)..... 20½ Empire (C) 4¼
U. Cos. of N. J. (B) 183¾ A. V. R. R. 7.30 (E) —
Oil Creek (8)..... 8 81.17⅛ (E) —
Lehigh Valley (8's) 47 N. Pacific bonds (B) 14

Late advices from Philadelphia report Penna. at 46¾@46¾, and Reading selling in large amounts at 20¾.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1876.

Money was more active at 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. The customs receipts were $434,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 482@485. Gold opened at 110¾, and closed at 110. The borrowing rates were 3 to flat. Loans were also made at 1 for carrying. Governments were quiet. Railroad bonds were irregular. State securities were quiet, except Tennessees, which were lower. Stocks were irregular, opening strong and higher, with the exception of Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson Canal, which were lower. After noon the market was strong for Lake Shore and Michigan Central, on a belief that a settlement of the railroad war, or at least an advance in rates, was only a question of a short time. Coal stocks were weak for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson. New Jersey Central was exceptionally strong, payment of the October interest tending to strengthen it. During the last hour the market was firm for Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central and Western Union Telegraph. The coal stocks were higher, and deliveries of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson and New Jersey Central were so irregular that purchases had to be made under the rule to fill short contracts. The Wisconsin stocks were barely steady. The transactions aggregated 214,400 shares, of which 6,500 were Western Union, 3,000 Northwests, 12,000 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Pauls, 28,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 114,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 23,000 New Jersey Central, and 4,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The first session of the American Mining Board was held this morning. Dealings will be confined to mining, petroleum and manufacturing stocks. The list of stocks called numbers about fifty. A number of sales were made on this morning's call.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 113; do. new, 113; do. '67, 115¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; do. coupons, 115¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 42¾; do new, 42¾; Virginia new, 36; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 22¾; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 78; American Express, 59; United States Express, 61; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 133; do. preferred, 133½; Michigan Central, 84¾; Panama, 28; Union Pacific, —; Lake Shore, 53¾; Illinois Central, 80½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85½; Northwestern common, 84¾; do. preferred, 89½; C. C. C. & I., 3½; New Jersey Central, 78; Rock Island, 98½; St. Paul, 38¾; do. preferred, 58¾; Toledo & Wabash, 4¾; do. preferred, 6¾; Ft. Wayne, 99½; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 107¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 11¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 10½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 14; Indiana Central, 34½; Burlington & Quincy, 134½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 112; Central Pacific bonds, 107¾; Union Pacific 6½; Union Pacific land grants, 100¾; ex div.; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½; Terre Haute, 103¾; do. preferred, 112.

LONDON, October 2.—Consols 95 11-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 8¾; do. preferred, 17.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes 106f 70c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 2, 1876.

Trade in most departments has been fairly active during the past week, and prices of most of the leading articles were steady. Grain of all kinds continues in light supply in our market, and prices are strong, and for some kinds higher. Flour continues firm but unchanged, as compared with the date of our last general report. There is a very fair demand for the leading Grocery staples, but with the exception of a decline on Sugars, no change in prices. Hog products less active, and the market is weak in tone, although without important change in price. Butter, Eggs and Cheese, in steady demand at full prices. Pig Iron in steady demand and firm but unchanged. Petroleum has weakened again, and business dull. Wool continues firm with steady demand for trade, and there is but little stock remaining in first hands. While the hand-to-mouth policy is being pretty closely adhered to, there is an increasing volume of business in the aggregate.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand but no improvement in prices, $1a1.50 ₩ bbl. The improved demand is owing to the disappearance of smaller fruits, with which the market until quite recently was well supplied.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $4 ₩ bbl to the trade; $3 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 2a3¼; low test, 2¼ a2⅝; Manganese, 4a5¼; Arsenic, 4c; Nitrate Soda, 2¼a3¼; Fluor Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 3¾a4.

BROOMS—A slight decline in values takes place to-day. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1.50
No 2 Hurl do	1.75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2.00
No 4 Hurl do	2.40
No 5 Hurl do	2.65
No 4 Hurl	2.90
No 3 carpet—velvet finish	3.25
No 4 carpet do	3.50
No. 2 Fancy Parlor	4.00
No. 1 Fancy Parlor	4.25
Hotel (fine corn)	4.75 00
Whips (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1 25a1 75
Toy Brooms	1 25a1 75
Misses'	2 25

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several attempts at chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	$ 04	4	54
1½	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 35
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BEESWAX—There is a good steady demand at 28c in lots and 35c ₩ lb in a jobbing way.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ₩ gross; Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $13a50; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) 43a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a60.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₩ thousand
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8½, as to quality; brush that will work up, 6a6½; medium green, 5½a6; red tipped, 3a5½; inferior, 2a4; crooked, 2a3½.

BEANS—There has been an increased inquiry during the past week, and with a very light supply as the stock of old is small and it is too soon for new crop, prices are rather better; however, the inquiry is chiefly for small lots; sales reported at $1a1.15 per bushel.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a continued steady demand for strictly prime table Butter and prices are firm and a shade higher, as the supply of this kind is light, but there is not much inquiry for low and medium grades. Sales of prime to choice solid packed in firkins and tubs, 23a25c; do, roll, 27a30; do, creamery, 32a35. Common to medium grades dull at 18a20; inferior, 10a12½. Dealers report that but a small per centage of the receipts is fit for table use; that, in addition to being of poor flavor it is of bad color—streaked, showy and will have been worked over out of different lots, and moreover, badly put up. It is a fact worthy of notice that shippers generally do not take enough care in putting up their Butter; very often dirty cloths and packages are used, and no matter how good the butter may be, this damages its sale. Too much care cannot be taken in packing for this or any other market and it is not labor in vain by any means, as commission merchants can always get a better price for Butter that comes to them in good order and condition, and shippers who make consignments of poor stock, badly packed, expecting to get full prices, are sure to be disappointed.

CHEESE—The market continues active, and notwithstanding prices are so much higher there appears to be more inquiry now than there was prior to the advance, which may be attributed to the cooler weather. We now quote at 12c for August and September—about 1c additional in a small way.

CRANBERRIES—$10a12 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Are now coming forward, although as yet the supply in our market is small; quotable at $5a6 per bu.

COAL OIL—We can report recent sales of Tomatoes, to the trade at $1.70a1.75 per doz, and the market continues very firm. There is not much doing at present in Peaches or Corn.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is a fair business in goods of this character, but no change in in rates, which we annex as follows:

Manila	18½
Sisal	14½
Hemp	14½
Jute	10½
Tarred Hemp	12½
Lath yarn	14½
Wicking	14½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Manila	15½
Hemp	13½

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage weak and drooping. Good dry sawed Heading, $40; circled Heading, 31c per set; bucked and jointed staves, $33a34; best bucked staves, $32; common do, $30; West Virginia long bucked, $22a26. Oil Barrels recently, ranging from 18 to 20c.

COAL AND COKE—Trade in Coke continues quiet and prices without quotable change; $2, 25a 2.50 ₩ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh. Coal—Bituminous quoted at 6½a7½ ₩ bu, according to quality and length of haul. Anthracite, 8½ a9¼ ₩ ton.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, $1.80a2.00; Portland, $3.50a4 ₩ bbl; Plaster—Calcined, $1.50a2; Louisville, $1.90a2.10. Calcined Plaster —French's, $4.75a4; Land Plaster, $2.25a2.50. Lime, $1.35a1.50. White Sand, $1.40a1.50 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or no demand, nor is it to be expected that there will be for a month or more to come; as yet no regular rates have been established.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, but the demand is also light, and while the market is possibly a little firmer, prices are no better; sales at 19a20c. It is claimed that there is a margin to ship east, but we incline to think, if there is, it is small; however, western shippers would ship to the seaboard markets instead of here. There are but few buyers in our market aside from the bakers and hotels; the consumption is always light when the retail price rises above 20c.

FLOUR—We have to record a continued firm market for this important staple, although there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report; the outlook continues favorable to sellers, and while it is not expected that there will be any further appreciation, for the present at least, it is not likely that there will be any decline; in other words, it looks as if the present advance would be maintained. Millers generally allege, and we believe it to be true, that at current rates flour is cheaper, relatively than Wheat, and as the crop of the latter did not turn out, either in this country nor Europe, as prolific as expected, the outlook is not as favorable for cheap breadstuffs as it was before harvest. The consumption of winter wheat flour is steadily increasing in our market, while that of 'spring' is growing less, for which there are several good reasons; one is it is rather cheaper, dealers nearly report that it is easier buying in first hands, and another, equally as important, is that it is of better quality, as the winter wheat was saved in better condition than the spring. As the crops in Europe did not turn out as large as expected, there is reason to believe that there will be a good export demand for the surplus of this country. We continue former quotations:

Red winters	$6.25a6.75
Amber wheat flours	6.50a7.00
Spring wheat flours	6.25a6.75
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.00a8.00
Low grades	4.50a4.75

FEATHERS—Sales in lots, 57½a60c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	₩ bbl. half bbl.
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	21 00 11 00
Ex No 1 Shore	20 00
No 1 Shore	18 00
Ex No 1 Bay	16 00
No 1 Bay	15 00
Ex No 2	12 50
No 2	11 00
No 3 Large	10 00
No 3	8 50
Split Labrador Herring	7 50
White Fish	5 25
Lake Trout	4 50
Lake Pickerel	3 50
Lake Herring	2 50
Large Georges Codfish	6¼c ₩ lb
Medium do	6 "
No 1 Herring	35c ₩ box
Scaled do	50c "

GRAIN—All kinds of grain continue very scarce in this market, and while prices are higher dealers nearly all complain that they are still too low as compared with the cost at the source of supply, and this accounts for the very light stock. The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light, and with a steady milling demand, the market is firm and tending upward. Penn'a and Ohio red winter, $1.41.20; do. amber, $1.22a1.25. There is very little white Wheat grown in this State or the western end of Ohio, but there is more inquiry for red and amber than for white, and prime amber is bringing just about as much as can be obtained for white and sells more readily. The Chicago market continues very firm, as the supply on spot is unequal to the demand, and prices are higher; mixed, on track, 87a88; white, 90a40. The scarcity is attributable to the fact that farmers have been busily engaged in seeding, many of them attending County and State fairs and the Centennial, and have not threshed their Oats yet, but it is very generally conceded that the crop did not turn out near as well as expected. Corn is also in light supply and fair demand, and prices are firm and tending upward; sales of Ear at 48a48c on track, and Shelled may be quoted at 44a46c, as to quality. Distillers are not buying much, and the consumption hereabouts is comparatively light. There is some call for Rye and not much offering; buyers, so far as we can learn, are unwilling to pay more than 65c, which sellers claim is below the real value. There is rather more doing in Barley but prices are irregular, ranging from 90a1 ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market for Rio Coffee continues firm, and while there is an absence of excitement and the hand-to-mouth policy is being pretty closely adhered to by buyers, the tendency, especially as regards choice grades, is upward. The situation, statistically, continues favorable to holders. Sugars continue fairly active, but the market is easier, and, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations on refined goods. There is a continued steady demand for Rice and Teas, but no change in prices.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard G	10⅜
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11¾	Std. Yellow	9¾a10
Powdered	11¾	N. O.	9¾a10¾
Standard A	10¾		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	42 a45	Fair	35 a35
Prime	38 a40	Dark	31 a35
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0	Oolong	40a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75
COFFEES.			
Prime			20¾c
Good Grade			19¾c
Third Grade			18¾c
Loose half a cent less.			

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	8¾
Pearl Starch	4¾a6
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	45
Hi Carb Soda, in kegs	3½
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	5
Concentrated Lye	$5 00
Pearl Barley, per ₩ bbl	5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	7 00
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 00
" German Mills	5 25
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75
Standard Yeast	65a70

CHARCOALS—Quoted at basic per lb.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $16a18, as to quality and condition. Baled is quoted at $18a18 for No. 1 Timothy, and $10a12 for No. 2. Prairie, $8a12, as to quality.

HIDES—The export demand having fallen off and the home demand being restricted to immediate wants, the market is inactive and operations favor the buyer. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¼a 7
Green Salted Steers, light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	10 a12
Green Butcher Cows	5¾
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	6
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

HEMP—Wanted. None offering outside of manufacturers.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem., Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 50
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been few or no sales, and prices are nominally as last quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, they sales are rather too past low. Kip, in light weights, are improving, but heavy are still quite low. Upper can only be sold at low figures and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.36@0.34
Oak Sole, city	0.37@0.39
Hemlock Sole, B.A. heavy and mid	0.27@0.29
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.28@0.27
Red Sole, good dgd	0.23@0.27
Bak, Rough	0.23@0.27
Harness, city oak	0.33@0.35
Harness, country	0.30@0.32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.26@0.29
Fair Stirking	0.36@0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₩ doz	44@48
Belt Leather	0.38@0.42
Finished Calf	1.00@1.10
Finished Upper, ₩ foot	0.19@0.22
Finished Kips	0.82@0.90

MILL FEED—The market for Bran is easier in consequence of increased offerings; quotable at $13a13.50 ₩ ton, on wharf or track. Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs in fair demand, with sales at $14a16 ₩ ton. Middlings and Chopped Feed ranging all the way from $18a21, as to quality.

OILS—Current make remains at about same value, there being some inquiry for winter strained. We quote:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double Extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	82	75
No. 2	71	66
White Miners	97	98
Yellow	57	

Carbon still quoted at 22½c.

ONIONS—Less active and prices are easier; we now quote at $2.50 per bbl.

PEA-NUTS—Tennessee white, 7a7½; red, 5¼a 5½c. Stock being reduced and demand improving. Virginia white, 8¾c.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35a45c ₩ pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Irish continue in light supply and prices are still maintained, but there is an easier feeling, as the impression appears to be gaining ground that the crop will turn out better than was expected a few weeks ago. It is reported that the yield of Lake shores will be larger than reported, and it is intimated that the Aroostook crop has been helped on by those who are interested in selling in this market. We continue to quote at 65a75c per bushel. Sweets quoted at $3a4 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very fair trade during the past week, but the demand is falling off as it always does toward the close. Stocks in stocks in this market, although sufficient to supply the demand, are not large, and there has been no important change in prices recently. There is considerable speculation in packing circles as to the probable price of hogs, and it is thought now that 5 cents will be the opening price at the packing.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	15¼
Do. Canvassed	15½
Shoulders Ex S. C.	8¾
Do. Canvassed	10
B'fast Bacon S. C.	12½
Do. Canvassed	14¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	9¾
Do. Canvassed	16
Beef Tongues S. C.	9¾
per doz	95¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾
Short Rib Sides	11
Clear Sides	11½

PAPER—There is a fair demand, without any material change in values. We quote Rag wrapping 16 sheet Crown size, 35c; medium, 32c; double Crown, 70c. Straw, 38c, 45c and 60c for 14 sheet. Sugar paper, 9¾a24c ₩ lb; Manilla, saltce ₩ lb; Hard ware do, 2¼a4; Print, saltce per lb.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾a3 ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2a2.25 ₩ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 3½; city rendered, 5¾a6¼ per lb; country, 5¾a6¾c.

VINEGAR—E. M. Bollman's Imperial wine vinegar, 55c per gal. Best brands of city make cider, 14a15c; country, 10a12c, as to quality and age. Country stock lacks uniformity—is muddy and is offered before it has sufficient age, so that the value of it is very uncertain.

WHITE LEAD; ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½
Do. fancy brands	11
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Blue paint, ground in oil	9 @10
Putty	3 @3½
Spirits turpentine, ₩ gall, in bbls, lots	40 @42

WOOL MARKET—Since our last report, but little taken place, although some outside lots of inferior ware has been sold at a shade off from our quotations. We continue to quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₩ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	7 00
No. 1 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	2 00
3 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	2 50
Globe Washboards ₩ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Cloths Pins—₩ box	80c

WINDOW GLASS—A new card has been adopted, and as will be seen, our manufacturers are now making four qualities instead of two. No change in discounts; 40 and 10 per cent, off for 400 boxes and 40 for a less quantity.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 6 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9 by 15 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
12 by 15 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 00
15 by 20 to 18 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15 by 24 to 24 by 30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No 4 15
24 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
24 by 36 to 24 by 44	10 00	8 50	7 00	above 50x
26 by 46 to 30 by 56	11 99	9 00	7 50	40 cnt.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

6 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	5 00	4 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 00	7 00	6 00	5 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9 by 15 to 12 by 17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 15 to 14 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15 by 20 to 18 by 24	9 00	9 00	8 25	7 75
18 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15 by 24 to 24 by 30	12 50	10 00	No 4	1 b
24 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 24	11 50	10 50	quality
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	14 25	12 50	11 50	above 50x
26 by 46 to 26 by 50	16 25	13 00	12 50	30 cnt.
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	14 75	14 00	13 00	
30 by 56 to 30 by 58	17 00	16 00	14 00	
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	
40 by 60 to 40 by 64	24 50	22 50	20 00	
40 by 65 to 40 by 70	27 00	25 00	22 50	

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 2, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was considerably short of that of last Monday, over 100 head less, but the market was no better; some dealers reported that it was neither as active nor as strong in tone, and that, if anything the commoner grades ruled lower. The average quality was not equal to that of last week, the most of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, hence while strictly No. 1 beeves, sold readily enough, and that, too, at full prices, the former opened dull, dragged all the way through, and closed with a number of odds and ends unsold. Dealers generally complained of the market to-day as having been unsatisfactory, although, from all that we could learn, it was about all that could be expected.

Sales were reported at 5¼a5c, for prime to extra; 4¾a5, for medium to good; and 3¾a4, for common. Fat cows and bulls, 2½a3¼. Veal calves continue scarce and command full prices. Butchers generally continue to complain; they say that in consequence of the hard times, so many people out of employment, that they are not to sell near the quantity of beef they should at this season of the year.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	Where from.	Number.
J. Shamberg	Chicago	22
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	19
Gerson & Co	Chicago	115
F. Hick	Chicago	20
Gerson & Lehman	Chicago	19
E. Katz	Chicago	19
J. Hunter	Chicago	37
A. Monahine	Chicago	13
S. Gillsgaf	Chicago	35
Hunter & Co	Chicago	17
S. Auerstadt	Chicago	17
Lowenstein & T	Chicago	19
Trauerman & K	Chicago	36
D. Wolf	Zanesville	21
Howard & B	Zanesville	20
L. Holderman	Zanesville	48
Forgus & F	Cambridge	23
J. Needy	Ohio	17
A. Greenwald	Ohio	36
J. J. Roberts	Penna	14
J. Hamlin	Penna	13
S. Mathews	Penna	24
G. Gordon	Penna	17
Marks & Bro	Penna	29
Arnold & L	Penna	35
Total		704
Total last Monday		802

CATTLE SALES.

Jacob Needy sold 4 cattle, four to good Ohio stock—on commission—at 4a5¾.

J. J. Roberts reported 14 head of mixed Green Co., Pa., stock at 3¾a4c.

James Hamlin reported 13 head of Washington Co. steers and heifers at 3¾a4¼c.

S. Trauerman & Son sold 40 head of fair to prime butcher cattle at 4, 15a5.75.

E. Katz reported 2 cars of butcher cattle, weighing 1,200 lbs, at 4¼a4½c.

Kahn & L. 8cars at 3,50a5.

J. Hayward reported 12 head of small Ohio heifers and steers—wholesaled at 3¼.

A. Greenwald sold 16 head of fair to good Ohio steers, choice 5¼a5½; fair to good 4a5c; common 3¼a4¼c. Sheep unchanged; sales 13,000 head at 5a5¼c. Hogs: in fair demand; sales 5,000 head at $8,75a9,25.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Hogs steady; common to fair light grades $5,25a5,85.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 2.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Business is less active with commission houses, but there was a fair jobbing trade. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and steady. Prints were active and very strong on account of an advance in print cloths. Merrimac cardinal prints are advanced. Dress goods are in steady request. Woolen goods are in moderate demand. The *Express* says: "There is a healthy tone to trade, and everything is progressing satisfactorily. The season promises to be the largest for five years past, and certainly more remunerative than any previous one for a year or two. The commission merchants have had an active demand for prints, especially for fancies, at full and advancing prices. There is very little accumulation of stock, notwithstanding the fact that some of the mills are working on extra time. The continued firmness of print cloths naturally has a tendency to strengthen the print market. Brown cottons generally attracted more attention, and also lower grades of bleached goods, while cotton flannels have been in active demand at hardening prices. All the railway trunk lines report a marked increase in freight traffic."

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton easy at 11all 1-16c; futures firm; October 10 5-16a 10 31-32c; November 11 1-32a11 1-16c; December 11 5-32; January 11 5-16c; February 11 1-2c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 brs books, J. Horner; 1 bbl eggs, M W Rankin; 8 do, Voigt & Mc; 1 do, Arnstein & Co; 1 do, Layton; 2 do, Schmidt & Co; 1 car hay, Eberhard & Co; 1 do, Wheat & Co; 1 do, Weldon; 3 bxs s cases, F. Pollard; 1 do h ware, Crawford Mfg Co; 1st furniture, J. Lyle; 1 do, McElvey & Co; 1 do, Spangler & Co; B. Pfaudler; 50 bbls starch, D. M. Jenkins; 13 do b powder, Lambe & Bro; 3 bgs tanglefoot, E. Edmundson; 25 bbls lard, R. Owens; 3 do alcohol, G. A. Kelly; 8bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 bbls cheese, Weistrod & W.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—1 car time, Holmes & Co; 2 cars cooperage, H Lotz & Co; 4 do, J. M. Hemphill, 3 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 do feed, 1 do flour, S. H. Gibson; 20 pkgs, H. Sellers; 1 car flour, 12 do g apples, Graham & S; 1 car barley, Eberhard & Co; 1 do feed, Hack & S; 2 bxs wool, S. Reed; 49 do oats, G

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, succeeded during the night by rising barometer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veer to to west and northwest, and warm, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College, Penn and Sixth St.
Evening sessions commence on Monday, October 2.

The "Hardware Reporter,"
"A weekly journal of the Hardware and Kindred Wares," is the title of an eight page journal, the first number of which presents a most creditable appearance in paper, type and original and selected matter. The *Reporter* will be published simultaneously in New York and Pittsburgh, and will contain prices current in neat detail of all sorts of hardware, iron, steel, &c., both cities. Its headquarters are in this city, a place above all others where such an enterprise should prove both useful and successful.

A FATAL FALL.

A Man Killed by Failing From the Roof of a House.

Edward Davison, residing on Forty-second street, above Butler, was engaged in shingling one of his houses on that street yesterday afternoon, when he slipped from the roof and fell to the earth. One leg was broken, his spine badly hurt, and he received internal injuries, from which he died at seven o'clock last evening. He leaves a wife and family.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Action Upon Various Ordinances and Petitions.

The Survey Committee of Councils met in City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rahauser in the chair.

The following ordinances were affirmatively returned to Councils: Establishing the grade of Thirty-third street, from the width of Sylvan avenue extension; establishing the grade of Homewood avenue; locating Fetzer street.

A petition of Mullen & Maloney for a change of grade on Carson street at the Eagle rolling mill, was referred to the City Engineer for a report of the facts.

Action on a petition for a change of grade on Ridge street was postponed; also on a petition for a change of location on Forbes street extension, between Craft street and Fifth avenue; this petition asked for a change of outlet to Diamond street, instead of Fifth avenue. The petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The opinion of the City Attorney in the matter of the Chestnut street location was called for, but was not ready.

The monthly pay roll amounting to $731 was approved.

The committee then adjourned until next Friday afternoon.

THAT REBEL FLAG.

The Democracy Pleading Ignorance.

The Democracy yesterday pretended to hold up its hands in holy horror at the bare idea of a rebel flag having been carried in the procession on Saturday evening. If numerous and emphatic denials can annihilate a fact, then there was not a banner in the procession that bore the slightest resemblance to the "Stars and Bars." But unfortunately while remorse and penance may atone for an act, they can never obliterate it, but rather the more indelibly impress the memory of it upon the mind.

The explanations offered yesterday were as numerous as the denials. It was nothing more than the "Stars and Stripes;" it was "a regular American flag, but in allusion to the whisky ring there were stripes running through it to represent the bars like the stripes of the garments of convicts;" it was "the flag of Germany;" it was "a battle flag of the Revolution," and perhaps several other things; but all the explanations quoted were published in the papers last evening.

The *facts* are literally these: One of the clubs *did* carry a flag which was made of two broad stripes of red, with a stripe of white of similar width in the middle—and these bars were longitudinal and not horizontal—and on the upper corner next the staff was a field of blue bearing *thirteen* white stars—and that is an exact description of the Confederate flag.

In justice to the Democratic managers it should be said that many of them say they did not know the flag was in the line, and in explanation of the man who carried it and the club over which it waved, it is but fair to state that they now say they did not know of its significance, and they allege they were honest in their belief that it was an old German battle flag, and that they would not have carried it had they received any intimation of the construction that would have been put upon it—a construction that fair minded people will admit was not unreasonable.

The indisputable fact remains that a flag in every respect resembling the banner of the Confederacy was carried in the procession. If people drew certain inferences from that, it is not the fault of those who were at fault, they could not have been expected to know of the ignorance, or professed ignorance, of those who made the fact.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Doings in and About the Cities.

The admission of J. H. Scott, Esq., a colored lawyer from Philadelphia, to practice in the Supreme Court, yesterday, recalled to the memory of many lawyers and others the hot and turbulent scenes in the Common Pleas Court of this county in 1867, when an effort was made to have Mr. Geo. B. Vashon, a colored man, admitted to the bar. Judge Shannon presided at his admission and championed his cause, while the opposing hosts were led by the Hon. James H. Hopkins. Mr. Vashon was subsequently admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C.

The route agreed upon for the Republican torchlight procession on the South Side next Saturday night, does not take in Thirteenth street, but instead should read Thirtieth street.

A Republican meeting will be held at Pyrmont, Republican headquarters, Twenty-fifth ward, Thursday evening, when a general turnout is expected. Ed. Swinton, Major Felix C. Negley commanding, will take place. There will also be a flag presentation, by the ladies of the precinct, to the marching club. Prominent speakers will be present, and also a glee club.

The Fourteenth ward marching club will be presented with a handsome bunting flag and an elegant silk banner by the ladies of Bluff street, Thursday evening. A public meeting will be held on Bluff, between Gist and Miltenberger streets, at which prominent speakers will participate. Two glee clubs will be in attendance as well as the Seventh and Eighth ward marching clubs.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet at headquarters this afternoon.

The parade of Republican marching clubs to take place on the South Side Saturday evening next, promises to be one of the finest demonstrations ever made on that side of the river. All the marching clubs of the county are invited to participate, and a large majority of them will accept, while it is intended to invite our manufacturers to allow their men to turn out in wagons and on horseback. Citizens residing on Carson and other streets along which the procession will pass are requested to decorate and illuminate their buildings and furnish fireworks. The immense procession and the elegant marching of the men will be a sight worth seeing, and the thousands who will line the sidewalks will certainly enjoy it.

The Russell Errett marching corps, Captain Barr, turned out last evening and attracted great attention. The uniforms are very showy, consisting of white caps, capes and leggings. The caps have a red band with an eagle in front, and the capes a red collar with fringe border, and the words on a scroll "Russell Errett." Two handsome banners are carried, upon one side of which is "Our choice—Hayes, Wheeler and Errett," and upon the other "Russell Errett Marching Corps." Jerry Murphy carried the colors, a handsome silk flag. The members of the club are well drilled, and their movements upon the street are calculated to attract attention.

The friendly feeling and courtesy between rival political organizations inaugurated by the Democratic and Republican clubs at Frakstown, a few evenings since, an account of which appeared in the GAZETTE, is by no means barren of good results. Their action is being emulated by other clubs, and if the good feeling keeps on increasing it would not surprise us to see the Fifth ward Hopkins club escorting the Grand Central colored club through the Ball Run district. Only a few days since the Hayes and Wheeler club of Chartiers presented each member of the Tilden club of the Thirty-sixth ward with a fine bouquet, and Saturday evening through their commander, Captain Graham, they presented the color bearer of the Democratic club with a magnificent wreath of flowers, which the Tilden boys carried in their grand procession and were as proud of it as though it had been presented by "Old Hickory" himself. Let us have more of it, boys.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin' d in not getting what French bread they w ntad at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Another Lot of Ladies Watches
Solid gold unredeemed, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only loan office, in GAZETTE Building, 153 Smithfield street.

Country Blankets.
Largest size, $5.50.
BIBER & EASTON,

Oysters.
Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

A Good Felt Skirt, 60 Cents.
BIBER & EASTON,
118 Federal street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Judges Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxton and Woodward.)

The Allegheny county list was called over, and the following cases were argued:

Sinnott vs. Mullin. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error and A. M. Brown contra.

Wood et al. vs. Long et al. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Robert Woods and John H. Hampton for plaintiffs in error, and Brown and Marshall contra.

On motion of Clarence Derringer, Esq., Jeremiah H. Scott, a colored lawyer of Philadelphia, and on motion of C. C. Taylor, Esq., Thomas H. Davis, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court. Mr. Scott is the second colored gentleman ever admitted to practice in this Court. He is a graduate of Harvard University.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

Frank Kramer was discharged under the insolvent laws.

Chas. Moss was appointed Election Inspector of the First district Chartiers.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. Charles Allen, indicted for larceny on oath of James McGovern, who testified that defendant did take and carry away a silver watch of the value of forty dollars. Verdict of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Simon Kebl, indicted on oath of Charles Ritter for assault and battery, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

In the case of Barbara Arnold, indicted on oath of John Arnold for adultery, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Pomroy, charged with abandonment on oath of Elizabeth Pomroy, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. George Crawford, indicted for larceny, on oath of John Morrison. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Colvin, four indictments for selling liquor to a minor, on oath of Mrs. J. Allen. Verdict of guilty in each case.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Klein, indicted for libel on oath of B. Swartz, *not pros* allowed.

The information against A. Noll for selling liquor to minors, on oath of W. B. Ross was dismissed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Addison Couch, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Wm. Clark. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. James Connelly, indicted for the larceny of coal from the Pittsburgh & Cleveland coal company. The defendant is a half witted boy, and it was stated by officer Wilson, who is the prosecutor in the case that the company did not desire to punish the boy, but wanted to keep him away from their coal trains. On trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.
W. C. McDonald, Phil. Spieler,
Thos. Williams, B. Meehan,
J. J. Shippler, Geo. Brenneman,
James Conely, James Mason,
U. B. Stewart, John Neiroth,
L. B. Crees, Wm. Horr,
Killen & Miller, Philip Rosenthal,
W. Elliott, et al., Samuel A. Jordon,
John Waxter, Gottlieb Gumber, et
Christ Kruse, al.,
Sarah Bell, Wm. Strott,
Julia Rush, Geo. Joyce,
Marie Frew, Wm. Kraemer,
John Trimble, Frank Livingston,
F. Benvin, Thomas Giles.

Court Brevities.

JNO. A. GRAFF & SONS, grain dealers on Liberty street, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy Saturday evening. The petition was referred to Register Shafer.

CHRISTIAN HAUCK and wife entered suit in Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against Caroline and John Schimerly to recover damages for an alleged slander. Summons issued.

THE will of Peter Wagner, of the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The will is dated September 17, 1876, and the executors are John Kohlman and Wm. Hass.

JUDGE EWING, in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday evening, granted a rule in the case of Dennis Carnahan vs. John Ward, to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, and in the meantime proceedings stayed.

THE will of Margaret Sellers bequeathing $500 to the trustees of Christ M. E. church, to be held in trust for the benefit of the widows and orphans of superannuated ministers, was admitted to probate yesterday. E. & F. Sellers are named as executors.

THE report of the committee for the improvement of Hiland avenue was filed yesterday in Common Pleas Court No. 2. Among the heaviest assessments are the East Liberty Presbyterian church, $3,497.43; Jesse Spahler, $3,166.79; John Light, $5,485.65; Sterrett & Kennedy, $3,738.14, Wm. Shalton, $3,290.45; Jos. Woodwell, $3,227.14, John Bayard, $6,518.12, total assessments, $96,380.14.

THE Murray-Kilgore case, which is a *quo warranto* proceeding to determine which of the parties has a right to the office of County Treasurer, was, on motion of Mr. George F. Shiras, advanced on the list in the Supreme Court yesterday, and will be argued on Monday. If the election of Mr. Murray, last year, was legal there is no need for an election this fall, and in view of the fact of the public importance of the question the motion will be heard at once.

J. E. BARR yesterday filed a petition in the United States District Court Clerk's office for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. He sets forth that his liabilities are $177,000, and the assets $41,800. Of the liabilities, of which $137,000 are secured, there are for deferred payments on real estate, $87,850, for note, etc., given for borrowed money, $69,700; liability for endorsements for others, $11,000; city, county and borough taxes, $1,500; street improvement assessment, $1,600; miscellaneous, $5,400. The assets are represented by two lots in Allegheny, $2,000; one half interest in 155 acres, Versailles township, $25,000; Fourteenth ward property, $14,000; miscellaneous, $800.

THE Bond of Friendship case was called for re-argument in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, it being first on the list. The Chief Justice called the attention of counsel to the fact that in important cases like this the court preferred a full bench. But six judges were present, Judge Williams' illness still being serious. John H. Hampton, Esq., moved that Ex Parte Ed. et al., then asked that the case be postponed until the second period for Allegheny county, which comprises the two weeks commencing on the fifth Monday of this month. Mr. Acheson, however, preferred to have the hearing now, although he raised no special objection to a postponement. The case was then placed at the head of the list for the second period, in order to have a full bench, if possible.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday by A. J. Nellis against Samuel Luzell, to recover damages for an alleged trespass. In his affidavit Mr. Nellis sets forth that in Kennedy's beam and buggy standing hitched at the Second Presbyterian church, Penn street, Sunday, and that the defendant took the rig and drove down Penn avenue at a rapid rate. He then came out Second street, and in turning a corner upset the buggy and the horse ran away. The buggy was demolished, the harness broken up and the horse so badly bruised that he cannot be removed from the stable. Mr. Nellis puts the horse at $300, the buggy at the same sum and the harness at $50. He therefore claims damages in the sum of $650. A capias was issued.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

Transactions of Yesterday's Session—Engineer Elected—Monthly Reports—Insane Man Sent to England.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at their office on Fourth avenue. The Board went into an election for an engineer at the farm, and after two ballots Mr. Joseph Fairman was chosen. There were sixteen candidates for the place. The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the former Secretary were granted one month's additional time. The August and September committees on the accounts of Secretary Braun, submitted their reports, which were approved. Mr. W. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the City Home, reported that the number of inmates it contained on September 1st, was 362. The discharges were forty, elopements one and deaths nine, leaving in the institution on the 30th ult. 313 inmates, a decrease during the month of only one. Dr. A. D. Brewster, physician to the Alms House, reported that the hospital contained 26 inmates on the 1st ult., and received 23 during the month. In addition to the deaths, already noted, there were ten discharged from the hospital and two births, leaving 30 patients in it still. Medical attendance was given to 49. Dr. M. Masters, of the East End district, had 15 office patients, and made 45 visits during the month, and Dr. Purviance, of the First district, had 34 office patients, and made 117 visits. Patrick McManus, night watch at the Alms House, resigned because the Board declined to increase his salary from $400 to $500 per annum. The resignation was accepted, and the Secretary was directed to advertise for a baker to fill the vacancy. The contract for supplying drugs to the Board for three months was awarded to Harris & Ewing. It was ordered that $66 be appropriated for the transportation of Alfred Richardson to England. Shortly after he came to this country he became insane, and was sent to the asylum at Dixmont. Three years treatment in that institution has demonstrated that he is incurable, and the Board thought it would be cheaper to send him home than keep him there, and also more gratifying to his friends. This action was the result of a communication from Dr. Reed, Superintendent at Dixmont. In all cases of death hereafter at the Home, the Chaplain was instructed to hold religious services at the funeral, and the Superintendent was ordered to oblige attendance on the part of all inmates.

LITURGICAL WORSHIP.

The Ministerial Association Discusses the Subject—A Strong Sentiment in Favor of a Liturgy—The Methodist Ministerial Association.

The Ministerial Association met in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church on Wood street yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Scovel in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes the election of officers for the ensuing term was proceeded with. The following persons were chosen:

President—Rev. Reese F. Alsop.
Vice President—Rev. A. Templeton.
Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. N. B C. Conaway.
Executive Committee—Dr. A. Williams, Rev. Wm. Young, Rev. B. F. Woodburn.

The reading of the essay for the day was next in order, but Rev. F. R. Wotring not being prepared owing to a misapprehension as to the question for discussion, was excused from the reading. The subject assigned to him and which he was expected to elucidate was "The use of Public Conveyances on the Sabbath."

Rev. O. P. Emerson then read an essay upon the use of the liturgy in public worship. The paper was principally historical in its nature, giving the origin of liturgical worship, and its use in different religions of the ancients, more especially the Christian religions. In concluding the paper, which was admirably prepared, the essayist brought up the question of the advisability of a return somewhat to the old liturgical worship, it being claimed that the early Christians had perhaps gone too far in entirely abolishing the use of liturgy. He expressed no opinion himself, but left it open to the discussion of the members.

Mr. Templeton thought that the subject was one so wide that it was difficult to discuss it. One point had struck him in the history of the use of liturgy, and that was that while the Church was pure and in its simplicity, the forms of worship were simple; as corruption increased, and found hold in the Church, then liturgical forms of worship multiplied in proportion to the increase of corruption. The question of why any public and particular form of worship is necessary presented itself to him. It might be argued that worship from the heart needs no outward forms to show or increase its sincerity. But on the other side it may also be said that certain forms act as aids to lift the heart to God. He was somewhat inclined to the opinion that an addition to the form of worship of the present day among Protestants could do good, and might do good. He was not disposed, however, to express that positively as his opinion.

Two or three other gentlemen who followed agreed with the opinions so guardedly expressed by Mr. Templeton. One of the gentlemen even went farther, and expressed his belief that the church in its endeavor to avoid forms condemned by Protestants on account of their use by Catholics, has gone too far. Because the Catholics make the cross too conspicuous, placing it outside and inside the churches, Protestants keep it too much in the background. They appear afraid to place it in their church edifices.

Mr. Woodward was opposed to liturgical worship as cramping the service too much.

Dr. Williams was of the opinion that all liturgical worship should not be condemned. He believed that certain forms of liturgy are of benefit. It would be well, perhaps, for Christians to familiarize themselves with the old liturgy, the Lord's Prayer for instance, and the Apostles' Creed, and the forms of prayer therein. Yet while believing in good to be derived from the liturgys he would not have any form prescribed, and fixed, as cramping worship too much. He might consent to an optional form of liturgy, but no other.

Dr. Westfall believed that the use of liturgy is a hindrance to worship, and its long continued practice prejudical to an elevated Christianity. The very fewest forms in worship was what he desired.

Dr. J. J. Murray said the question was not shall we have a liturgy or no liturgy; but shall we have more or less liturgy? All denominations except the Quakers use more or less liturgy, and he believed that under many circumstances it would be more advisable to use a certain prescribed form than to depend upon the efforts of the minister alone. For instance, some warm Sabbath afternoon, when, perhaps, the minister has eaten more dinner than he should, he goes into the pulpit, and from a full stomach rather than a full heart, stumbles over a prayer in which there is very little real worship. Much better, he thought, it would be for that minister to read the prayer of some good saint already in heaven, than to inflict his own dullness upon the people. The Methodists [of which denomination he is a member,] he said, pretend to be greatly opposed to prescribed forms of worship, yet in fact they are very formal. When they want to get up a religious revival they must have all the brethren about the altar, shake hands with each other, &c. He had seen many remarkable effects produced by such means, but he really doubted if such action was real worship, or if they got any nearer God for it.

Dr. Scovel concluded the discussion in forcible advocacy of the use of an optional form of liturgy. He had proposed the question because he had thought there was a growing desire among the churches for the use of *more* liturgy; for the entire worship of all the Church is neither of less formal or liturgical. The longer he remains in the ministry, the more he becomes convinced of the necessity of some liturgical forms of worship.

Some little further time was spent in the discussion, after which Rev. R. E. Moore suggested that a committee be appointed to get up and circulate a petition praying for a change in the laws in reference to marriage and divorce, with especial reference to the license law. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Moore and Rev. E. K. Donahue appointed the committee.

The question for discussion at the next meeting was then adopted: It is, "The Christian Law and the Civil Law in Reference to Divorce." Dr. Williams was appointed to open the discussion.

A committee of three was appointed to take suitable action in reference to the death of Dr. Howard, to report at the next meeting, and the Association then adjourned.

The Methodist Ministerial Association met yesterday morning, and reorganized for the coming year. A new board of officers was elected, and but little else done. The meetings are held weekly, at the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley.

ATTENTIONS TO THE SICK.

Receipts and Donations of the Fruit and Flower Charity.

The September committee of the Fruit and Flower Charity acknowledge contributions in cash from Miss Goe, $5; Miss Lillian Black, $4; Mrs. Hostetter, $1; Mrs. W. C. White, $5; Membership, $5. Contributions of flowers, fruits and vegetables from Mrs. Geo. Black, Mrs. Hill Burgwin, Mrs. M. B. Stotler, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, Mrs. Rodman Wistar, Mrs. Robert Schwartz, Mrs. Peppier, Mrs. Fred. J. Bigham, Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. Geo. W. Backofen, Mrs. Robt. Phillips, Mrs. John Daub, Misses Laura Goe, Maggie Wardrop, Johnston, M. A. Robinson, Lizzie Butler, Lillie Vashark, Hornie, Lillian Black, J. L. Moorhead, Mary McKee, Schmertz, Helen Moorhead, Zella Passavant, Messrs. Bochman & Patterson, John R. & A. Murdoch, H. B. Goe, Mr. Neville, Mr. Beaumont, Black, Moorhead, Wm. & James Murdoch, D. W. Bell, McGrew and a friend, Frank and Lillie McCreery.

To Mercy, Passavant's, Homœopathic, Twenty-third ward, Relief, Children's Hospitals, Widow's Home, Home for the Friendless, Chatham Street Home, Dispensary, Society for the Poor, Orphan Asylum, Church Home, and Sheltering Arms were distributed 868 bouquets and 12 boxes of flowers, 1 bushel onions, 38 bushels of apples, 2 bushels and 845 pounds of grapes, 4 boxes of peaches, 2 pecks of pears, 20 bushels of tomatoes, 6 bushels of sweet potatoes, 60 lemons, 64 pounds of sugar, 4 packages of farina, 8 heads of cabbage, 1 bushel of potatoes, 3 jars of fruit, quantity of parsley, magazines, papers, &c.

The work of the charity for this season is finished. The Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners will be provided for the inmates of the hospitals by our charity, as in previous years.

MISS LIZZIE BUTLER,
MISS GOE,
MISS JOSEPHINE EATON,
MISS WALKER,
Committee.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Michael D. Goldrigar to R. S. Duncan, September 25, 1876; 5 acres and 50 perches in East Deerlownship.....$ 1,000

Thomas D. Chantler to Susan Simon, May 17, 1876; lot on Troy Hill road, Eighth ward, Allegheny, ... 1,200

Improvement Trust Company to Fred. Springman, September 30, 1876; lot in Second ward, Montrose 1,200

Same to Theresa Paimert, July 17, 1873; lot in Second ward, Montrose..... 830

Sheriff Fife to John W. Ralfe, September 23, 1876; interest of John F. White to lot in Verona..... 525

Elenor Stotler to Fred. Thomas et al., April 3, 1876; lot in Twenty-first ward, city..... 1,000

T. A. Mellon to Eleor Stotler, January 5, 1876, lot in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 4,000

Oliver Evans to Fred. Thomas et al., March 20, 1876; lot in Nineteenth ward, city..... 1,500

Peter Winter to Wm. Reed, August 23, 1876; lot on Toronto street, Third ward, Allegheny..... 1,000

The advent of cold weather compels the careful housekeeper to protect her carpets, by the liberal use of Druggets and Feltings, from the consequent dirt due to the use of our soft coal. Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 33 Fifth avenue, are as usual promptly on time with the largest and most varied assortment of these goods, both in squares and by the yard, shown in this city. By the great improvements latterly made in the texture and coloring of Druggets and Felts, and the low prices ruling for wool, they are now more than ever prepared to silence the old cry of ugliness and expensiveness under which this class of carpets have suffered for so long. An examination of their stock cannot fail to satisfy the peculiar waste as to size, shape, colorings and qualities that any of our readers may possess.

Japanese children, according to the report of the Rev. WILLIAM H. JENKINS, who has just returned from a visit to Japan, are fast outstripping Europeans in scope and depth of their school studies. Their discipline is perfect, their manners graceful, and their complexions and general appearance greatly improved by the use of B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEES.

A Rush of Business Yesterday—Routine Matters in Police, City Property, Market and Survey Committees—No Political Clubs Allowed in City Hall—A Tame Report in Reference to the South Side Police Dismissals.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee met last evening, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The report of business in the Mayor's and Deputy Mayor's offices, as follows, was presented and approved:

MAYOR'S OFFICE—ARRESTS.

Drunkenness	191
Disorderly conduct	196
Vagrancy	16
Suspicious persons	18
Court charges	23
Violation of ordinances	7
Total	451
Paid fines	140
Committed to jail	131
Work House	41
Held for Court	18
Discharged	118
House Good Shepherd	1
To authorities of Ohio	2
Total	451

Cash received:

Fines and forfeitures	$ 553 00
Police fees	126 65
Commitment receipts	250 00
Licenses, pawn	200 00
License, dramatic	65 00
Total	$1,194 65

DEPUTY MAYORS' ARRESTS.

Drunkenness	46
Disorderly conduct	78
Vagrancy	6
Suspicious persons	11
Violation City Ordinances	6
Total	147
Paid fines	63
Committed to jail	23
Committed to Workhouse	21
Discharged	40
Total	147
Cash received	$ 366 80
Total cash from all offices	1,560 35

The Mayor also reported the following dismissals from and appointments to the force: Dismissed — Nathaniel Gibbons, Joseph Greiner, George Shields. Resigned — James H. Laughlin, John F. Cassello, Henry Motts. Died—Lewis Johnson.

Appointed: John Downey, Michael Maguire, Wm. Livingston, George D. Seibert, Charles Mohl, Jacob Ort, and Wm. Laughlin. These were all confirmed.

The monthly pay roll, amounting to $15,520.74 was approved. The special pay roll amounting to $294 was also approved.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the dismissal of Lieutenants Wilbert and Baker and patrolman Poorman submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on the petitions of Lieutenants Wilbert and Baker, and Patrolman Poorman, would respectfully report that they met, after notifying the petitioners, and heard their testimony, from which it appears that the men did not know why they were discharged, the Mayor assigning no reason for his action. Your committee notified the Mayor that if he had any explanation to make, the committee were ready at his convenience to hear him; he, however, has never notified the committee that he desired to be heard. Your committee are of the opinion that the right is resident in the Mayor to discharge at his option, any or all members of the force.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES M. ARMSTRONG,
THOMAS. H. DICKSON.

The report was received and approved without discussion.

Telegraph repairman Jerry Murphy was directed to make certain repairs to the police wires in the Seventeenth ward.

The bill of Dr. Husselton for $139, for attending Lieut. Johnson during his illness resulting from the terrible beating he received in Phillips' Hall, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The claim of John Bennett for lost time caused by injuries received in the discharge of duty, was also referred to the Committee on Claims.

The ordinances concerning junk shop keepers, and regulating pawnbroking were affirmatively returned to Councils.

The ordinance relative to liquor saloons the pretty matter girl ordinance, was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. McCandless, Thompson and Dickson.

The committee then adjourned.

City Property.

The City Property Committee met in the Clerk's office last evening, Mr. Hunter presiding.

The monthly pay rolls and bills amounting to $622.90 were approved.

The contract for furnishing coal to the Eleventh and Fourteenth ward station houses was awarded to James Wandless at 75 cents per bushel.

The bad condition of the Twenty-fifth ward station house was mentioned by the chairman, and the matter referred to the Police Committee.

The bids for the fence around the Seventeenth ward station house were referred to a sub-committee with power to act.

Mr. Fennerty called attention to the fact that a room in City Hall has been occupied as a place of meeting by a political club, and desired to know by what authority it was done.

The janitor was called and explained that the Latta Guards occupy the room, and they organized a political club, and had taken in outsiders.

Mr. Fennerty then moved that the janitor be instructed to forbid the use of any room in the hall for such a purpose. The Latta Guards, as a military organization, may still retain possession.

Mr. Alexander stated that he had transferred his lease of city property in Lawrenceville to Wilbur Smith, and had handed back the money he had already paid for rent.

The committee informed Mr. Alexander that he would have to look Mr. Booth for his money as they would hold him (Alexander) responsible for the rent.

Adjourned.

Market Committee.

The Market Committee of City Councils met last evening, Mr. Schwarm in the chair.

Superintendent Caskey reported as follows for September:

	Receipts.	*Expenditures*
Diamond Market..	$2,446 24	$2,221 06
South Side Market..	613 96	470 99
Fifth Ave. Market..	195 18	68 33
Fifth Ward Market	13 15	25 60
	$3,168 53	$3,074 38

The report was approved.

A warrant for $2,000 in favor of S. R. Johnston & Co., for the paving of Diamond square was ordered drawn, provided a bond for keeping the pavement in repair for ten years is on file in the City Engineer's office.

A warrant for $350 for Mr. Cox, the contractor for the repairs of Salisbury Hall, was ordered.

The rules and regulations for the government of the markets were ordered printed.

The petition of butchers for reduction of stall rent in Diamond market was read and laid on the table.

Adjourned to meet in Salisbury Hall, on next Thursday evening.

Telegram to the New York Herald, Sept. 30.]

The Piano Award
at the
Centennial.

The first Medal and Report awarded to
DECKER BROS.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1876.

We take pleasure in announcing that the celebrated New York manufacturers of Pianos, Messrs. Decker Bros, have obtained the first Medal and a highly commendatory report for the unsurpassed excellence of their instruments by unanimous resolutions of the jury.

Referring to the anouncement of other manufacturers that they have obtained prizes over all competitors, we desire to inform the public that there was but one award for the highest order of excellence. This has been accorded to Messrs. Decker Bros.

Who Would Be Poor?

This is a conundrum easily answered. It is now rendered possible for every one to obtain a competency by the investment of a few dollars in the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company's drawing, which occurs November 30th, at Frankfort, Ky. It would seem that the utmost fairness and impartiality will attend the drawing, else the name of ex-Gov. Thos. P. Porter would not appear as manager. Eleven thousand cash gifts, amounting to $600,000, are open to the opportunities of those who would rather be rich than poor. DAWIT

E. DeRoy Still Sells Watches
For Ladies at $15, $16, $17, and $18—solid gold, unredeemed, warranted, at his only Loan office, in GAZETTE Building, 153 Smithfield street.

Edwin Forest and the Turkish Bath.
"The man who has never taken a Turkish Bath has never risen to the moral dignity of being personally clean."

If you do not endorse the above now, you will after taking a "Turkish" at 80 Diamond street.

Marble and Slate Mantles.
Cheapest and best in the city.
L. H. SMITH & Co.,
49 Sixth street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.
A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Heavy Grey Flannels, 20 Cents.
Good Barred Flannels, 20, 25 and 30 cents.
BIBER & EASTON,
118 Federal street.

$15, $16, $17 and $18.
For ladies solid gold, unredeemed watches, warranted. Just think of it! At E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, in GAZETTE building, 153 Smithfield street.

Buy the
"Chilson Furnace." "Wellman's Reflector Grate."

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes,
Stationery my specialty.
GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

RIVAL RAILROADS.

The "Outlet" Question Under Discussion at the Chamber of Commerce—The Committee of Seven Asked to Withdraw Its Declination.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Marshall in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Secretary read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, September 30, 1876.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

On behalf of the committee chosen by the Chamber of Commerce on the 11th inst., "To consider the whole subject of the several railroads for a western and northwestern outlet from Pittsburgh," with instructions to report the result of their deliberations to a meeting of your Board to be called for that purpose, I beg leave to state:

That your committee held two meetings in conformity with your appointment. At the first the friends of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad had a hearing. Upon the last meeting, which was held to hear a statement from the advocates of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern railroad, Mr. Street, a representative of that route, presented his intended argument with a reflection on the manner in which the committee was appointed, which had occasioned dissatisfaction to some of the most deeply interested friends of the road, whereupon a member of the committee, Mr. J. K. McCune, arose and offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Mr. Street has appeared before the committee and has distinctly stated that some of the larger stockholders in the Northwestern railroad, whom he represents, and a number of prominent citizens, with whom he has conversed, believe the committee to be unfairly constituted and biased in favor of another route, and appointed in consequence of that bias; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee, without further action, report back to the Chamber of Commerce, declining to act in this matter and suggest the appointment of another committee.

The resolution was passed, and the committee disbanded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN HARPER, Chairman.

J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Mr. Wm. McCreery said the people had entire confidence in the committee and hoped it would not take offense at a remark dropped by a man who is not even a citizen of this place. He hoped the committee would still consent to act. He did not understand that the members of the Committee were the tools of any one. They were old representative men, and above suspicion of wrong doing.

Mr. Megraw said Mr. Street's objection was not to the members of the Committee, but to the manner of its appointment.

Superintendent Murphy stated that Mr. Harper had told him that the committee under no circumstances would act further in the matter.

Mr. Carpenter expressed the opinion that the committee was easily frightened if but one man could scare them.

Mr. Kelly wished to correct an impression that the committee was appointed at the suggestion of Capt. Dravo and Mr. McCreery.

Mr. McCreery very forcibly expressed his opinion of the Northwestern Road. He objected to a man from Ohio coming here to insult a committee of our best citizens when they are about to investigate the plans which have been exhibited and which are known to be shown up as false. He held that the road could not be built for less than four times the amount stated. He had no idea that the committee would consent to serve again, but he wished to place the matter in a proper light.

After considerable further discussion the report was received and filed. Mr. Megraw then suggested that another committee be appointed.

Mr. McCreery hoped for the sake of suffering humanity that this committee business would stop. He was willing to let the competing lines rest on their merits.

Mr. Carpenter thought it would be well to call another citizens' meeting.

Mr. McCreery objected to going over the ground again. He was opposed to doing so much work for nothing.

Mr. Selbenock suggested that Mr. Gillespie, of the Northwestern road be sent for.

Mr. Meyran said that unless a new committee was appointed, the Chamber would be committed in favor of the Northwestern Road.

Mr. Gillespie having arrived in response to a summons, was asked why his road objected to the Citizen's Committee. He said they had no objection to the committee, but to the manner of its appointment. He was fairly overwhelming why he cannot love her and his wife too, and all three be happy,—is both exquisite and superb, qualities that we would not say be long to it were it not that her acting is so natural, and so complete an exhibition of guilelessness that the most hypercritical would candidly confess it. Miss Randolph was well supported by Mr. Gotthold as *Pygmalion* and Miss Fletcher as *Galatea*, the remainder of the cast performing their parts acceptably also. As *Leah* she was equally as successful as in "Galatea," but of her rendition of that role we shall speak again. Miss Bernard's performance of *Anna*, in "Leah," is worthy of special commendation. The part was so very neatly done that it leads us to wish we may see her on the stage quite frequently this season. Next to Mr. Bock's *Nathan*, it was the best performance by any member of the company. Last night's bill will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall.

The New Orleans Varieties Theater has the reputation of maintaining one of the best and ablest stock companies in this country, and the repute it has g